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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. P. BOAS, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1874. NO. 133.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWS PAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for its payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ELECTIONS TO THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 16.—Ireland elects fifty-one Home Rulers to the new Parliament.

MINISTRY TO RESIGN IMMEDIATELY.

LONDON, February 17.—The ministry yesterday resolved to resign immediately. Gladstone goes to Windsor to-day.

COMPLEXION OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 17.—The House of Commons now stands 348 Conservatives and 300 Liberals and Home Rulers.

The journals generally approve the determination of the Gladstone government to resign. The *Times* says only one opposed the decision.

Herald Special.]

PLANS OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, February 16.—The Madrid government intends taking a plebiscite of the country to authorize the repeal of section thirty-three of the Constitution of 1869, relating to a monarchy as imperatively necessary for the stability of the present government. It also contemplates substituting the ordinary for a constituent Cortes, with Marshal Serrano as President of a conservative republic.

MORE CARDINALS TO BE CREATED.

LONDON, February 15.—A dispatch from Rome states that the Pope will hold a Consistory in June, when eight cardinals will be created; Archbishop Manning to be one.

DESTRUCTIVE GALES—LOSS OF THE ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND FIVE OF HER CREW.

LONDON, February 16.—The southeastern portion of Europe has been visited by very heavy gales. Numerous disasters to the shipping on the Black Sea are reported. The steamship Wyoming, which left Liverpool on the 11th inst. for New York, returned to the former port to-day, and went in o dock. She encountered a terrific gale on Friday, and lost her funnel and life boats. The Abraham Lincoln was wrecked while on her voyage from Genoa to Messina. Five of her crew were drowned.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, February 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the report that the British forces took possession of Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, on the 29th of January, and would commence their march back to the coast on the 2d of February.

Russia.

ROYAL BANQUET—PEACE OF THE WORLD PROMISED.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 16.—A grand dinner was given last evening by the Czar to his royal visitors. In a speech he said the Emperor of Germany, the Queen of England, the Emperor of Austria and himself would preserve the peace of the world. The Prince of Wales bowed his acquiescence while Emperor Francis Joseph answered by reiterating the sentiment.

AFTER THE BANQUET.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 16.—The Czar is indisposed. In the meantime, the Emperor of Austria is entertained with brilliant fetes by the Grand Dukes and other members of the imperial family. The Russian envoy at Vienna and the Austrian envoy at St. Petersburg have been raised to the rank of am'bassadors.

DEATH OF A CRIMEAN OFFICER.

General Alexander Von Luders, of the Russian army, who had a command in the Crimean war, died yesterday, aged eighty-four.

Germany.

MARSHAL VON MOLTKE ON THE LATE WAR.

BERLIN, February 16.—In the Reichstag to-day, Gen. Von Moltke, in the course of a speech in support of the new military bill, said: "What we acquired in six months we shall have to protect by force of arms for half a century to come. France, notwithstanding a majority of her people are convinced of the necessity of peace, is imitating our army organization." He concluded: "We have become powerful, but to remain powerful we require an army for defense, not conquest." The bill was referred to committee.

PROPOSITION FROM ALSACE.

A deputy from Alsace moved that a plebiscite be taken in Alsace and Lorraine on the question of nationality.

Spain.

POSITION OF EX-PRESIDENT CASTELAR.

MADRID, February 16.—Senor Castelar, in the event of a plebiscite, will support Marshal Serrano's candidate for the Presidency of the republic.

A REPORT CORRECTED.

BAYONNE, February 16.—The report of the death of General Dorregarray proves false.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 16.—Steamship Westphalia, from New York, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, February 16.—The steamships Cornwall and Amerique, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 16.—Rate of discount in open market for three months bills 5-8@5-16 per cent., which is 3-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Amount of bullion withdrawn from bank on balance to-day £10,000. Consols for money, 92¾ 92¾; for account 92¾@92¾. Bonds—'65s, 00¾ 00¾; '67s 109¾; ten-forties 103½; new fives 103¾; Erie 44¾; Erie preferred 68¾; New York Central 95¾. Linseed oil £30@30 3s. Turpentine 37s 6d.

PARIS, February 16.—Rentes 68 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 16.—United States bonds 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 16.—Cotton firmer; uplands 8d; Orleans 8¼@8¾d; sales 15,000 bales; American 5,400, speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Bacon—long clear middles 38s 9d; short clear 40s 9d.

CRIMES.

Rumored Murder near Butler.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., February 16, 1874.

Rumors are afloat of a murder having been committed near here yesterday afternoon. Nothing definite.

Two Men Indicted for Monongahela Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 16, 1874.

The Criminal Court opened its session to-day, Judge Acheson on the bench. The grand jury found a true bill against Noah Bahaina and John McElhattan for the murder of a man named Corrall at Monongahela City, in this county.

Inhuman Abuse of a Daughter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 16, 1874.

A farmer, named Jonathan Kimball, committed a rape upon his own daughter, aged fifteen. Kimball has been married three times. His last wife left him about a month ago. She took the girl to her home to-day, and officers are now in pursuit of Kimball. He is a prosperous farmer, aged fifty-five years.

Case of Gage, of Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 16.—The case of ex-City Treasurer Gage was called up in the Criminal Court to-day, on the indictment for failure to pay over the city's money, Gage, through his counsel, entered a plea of not guilty, and it was agreed by his counsel and the prosecuting attorney that the trial of the case should go over to the March term of the court, the prosecuting attorney asking, however, that a certain day be fixed on which it should come up, the court then had the case set down for the first Thursday in March. Counsel for Gage entered a motion to quash the second indictment for perjury, found while the first one was pending, and it was agreed that the motion should be argued next Monday, the 23d inst.

Wholesale Murder in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, February 16.—Thomas and Simeon Sturtevant and a maiden lady, named Mary Buckley, were found murdered at their residence in Halifax, this State, this morning. No clue to the murderer.

FIRE RECORD.

New York—$210,000.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The large five-story building, Nos. 525 to 531 West Twenty-fourth street, was burned to-night. The two lower floors were occupied by the Combination Rubber Company, and the upper stories by C. E. Becker, as a window-shade factory. The total loss is two hundred and ten thousand dollars. The insurance was not ascertained.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Key West dispatch states that it is reported by steamer from Havana, that seven thousand volunteers have taken possession of the city, compelling the Captain General to take refuge on board the Spanish war steamer Arapiles, the Department of State has no information in relation to the report.

The Buffalo Board of Trade resolved yesterday that the recent appropriation made by Congress for the improvement of the Buffalo harbor, is totally inadequate, and petitioned an increase, so that work could begin soon.

Chief Justice Waite left New York yesterday, for Washington.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,227,327.

Petitions are in circulation in different parts of the Indian Territory, asking Congress to give equal rights to negroes, and praying for a territorial government and against the proposed transfer of the Indians to the War Department.

The steamship Humboldt, from Stettin, and *Egypt*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Important to Grocers.

Dealers that have not received a copy of my circular and prices current will please send in their names at once. Sent free to dealers by mail.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a memorial signed by the officers of the national banks of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, protesting against the passage of the bill for a withdrawal of currency from New England. Laid on the table.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, presented the petition of citizens of that State in regard to charges against his colleague (Mitchell), and asking that the same be investigated by the Senate. Mr. Kelly said he had known Mr. Mitchell twelve years, and knew nothing derogatory to his character. In presenting the charges, he desired it to be distinctly understood that he said nothing in favor of or against them. He moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. So ordered.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a memorial of colored citizens, stating that a number of them had applied to the American Colonization Society for transportation to Liberia, and the Society was unable to send them, and asked that the government detail a vessel to carry them to Liberia and bring back produce; also asking the aid of the government for the construction of a railroad into the interior of Liberia. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WRIGHT presented the petition of citizens of Iowa for the restoration of duty on tea and coffee, and an increase of duty on manufactured cotton goods. Referred.

Mr. JOHNSTON presented the credentials of R. E. Withers, elected United States Senator from Virginia to succeed Lewis. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. ALLISON presented the joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented the petition of the Illinois Legislature, citizens of Chicago and others, asking for an increase in the volume of currency. Referred.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to revise and continue in force certain land grants in the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. Referred.

When the bill for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic was reached, Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow morning for consideration during the morning hour.

Mr. BOREMAN, from the Committee on Claims, reported without amendment the bill appropriating about two hundred thousand dollars to pay some one hundred and eighty loyal citizens of Loudon county, Virginia, for their property destroyed by fire, in conformity with Maj. Gen. Sheridan's order, dated November 27, 1864.

Mr. CAMERON gave notice that on Wednesday he would ask the Senate to take up the House bill in relation to the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would object to anything being considered until after the present bill to equalize the distribution of currency be disposed of.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the currency, and Mr. CAMERON offered a substitute for the committee's bill, repealing all acts of Congress which limit or restrict the amount of notes for circulation, and providing that all associations organized to carry on banking shall be free to establish national banks with a circulation subject to all the limitation now provided by law, except the limit as to circulation, which is hereby repealed.

Mr. CAMERON, in advocating the adoption of his substitute, said he had not heard a single business man say we had enough currency. The national banking system had been much good, and should be extended. His substitute was designed to satisfy the demand for more money without causing any shock to the capital already invested in good faith. The law now gave a fixed amount of currency, allowing no greater abundance of money at one time than another. This fixed amount of currency was a terror to honest men and a jubilee to speculators. The increase of national banks would enable the United States to resume specie payment sooner than by any other process. The present national bank currency was equally as safe, and far more convenient than metallic currency. Increase the facilities, and national bank notes would soon take the place of greenbacks.

Mr. PRATT said an attempt to return to specie payment now would be disastrous to the whole country, and he would oppose every scheme looking to specie payment. He would support the substitute of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Cameron), believing it to be a wise one. He favored a return to specie payment, but could not shut his eyes to the fact that the only road to resumption was by contraction, and that would be disastrous to the country.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN opposed the substitute, and said its adoption would be of greater injury to the financial and business interests of the country than the rebellion was. He favored reasonable retrenchment and the imposition of taxes. He believed the tax on whisky should be increased to one dollar a gallon, and on tobacco to thirty-two cents a pound. The pledge given to pay treasury notes in coin should be redeemed.

Mr. FLANAGAN favored a return to specie payment as soon as practicable.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved that the bill be recommitted to the Finance Committee, and with the views of Senators now brought out by the discussion, the committee could frame a bill which would harmonize with the views of the majority. He hoped his motion would be adopted.

Mr. MORTON said he saw no advantage to be gained by recommitting the bill. Three months nearly had already passed, and, so far as this financial measure was concerned, no progress had been made. The committee first brought forward a resolution of a sentimental character, their twenty-five million bill, which was a sort of half way measure. The question must be settled by the Senate, and being now before the Senate should be determined.

Mr. SCOTT said he thought time might be saved by recommitting the bill, and letting the committee report a measure covering all questions.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Finance Committee had reported a bill to equalize the currency as a bona fide measure of relief, and he did not believe there were five Senators against the original proposition, but it had been loaded down with other questions. He would therefore vote for the motion to recommit, rather than prolong discussion. The bill had been antagonized with every kind of position, involving the whole general question of finances, and no doubt it would be better for the committee now to frame some measure covering the whole question of finance, and bring it before the Senate for action.

Mr. LOGAN said he thought this a very strange proceeding at this time. Without a vote on one single proposition, and without getting the sense of the Senate on any one of the questions, a motion was made to recommit. Had it not been that the motion was made by his friend from Connecticut (Buckingham), he would have thought it the result of an arrangement to deprive the Senate of a vote. The Finance Committee had discovered that the bill could not be passed, and now they wanted it recommitted.

Mr. SHERMAN said the motion to recommit was made by a gentleman not connected with the Finance Committee.

Mr. LOGAN said all the members of that committee who had spoken favored recommittal. The bill might be recommitted as often as they liked, but he wanted it understood that there must be a vote, and the issue could not be dodged. They might just as well face the music one time as a nother. To recommit the bill would only serve to reproduce the same arguments already delivered, and time would be gained.

Mr. CAMERON said it was very evident that this debate must continue some days yet; he therefore moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, asking an appropriation for the commission to establish a military prison. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. STOCKTON asked to be excused from service on the Committee on Manufactures. No objection being made, he was excused, and Mr. Hager appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. CAMERON renewed his motion for an Executive session.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to adjourn.

The latter motion was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. WOODWORTH, imposing a duty of six dollars per ton on jute and jute bulbs imported.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE, to abolish navy yards at Kittery, Charlestown, New London and Washington.

By Messrs. STANARD and COMINGO, the joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature asking Congress for such legislation as will secure to the people there equal advantages as to rates, time and transportation on the Union Pacific Railroad, and the several branches thereof, which are reserved and guaranteed as the chief part of the consideration to be given by the company for the grants of lands and bonds made by Congress.

Mr. KELLOGG, Abolishing the office of Appraiser of imported merchandise appointed under the act of July 14th, 1870.

Mr. PENDLETON, To increase taxation on whisky.

Mr. CROSSLAND, To abolish the revenue marine service; also to abolish certain custom houses and to discharge useless officers.

Mr. HUNTER, To limit and regulate the clerical force of the War Department.

Mr. PHILLIPS (by request), To enable the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to submit its claims against the United States under existing laws, to the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. WOODFORD, To provide for a commission for the preparation of the customs revenue laws.

Mr. AVERILL, To revive grants of land for the several lines of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

Mr. CANON, A memorial of the Utah Legislature asking Congress to appoint a commission of investigation to be sent to Utah to inquire into all the alleged abuse of Territorial affairs there, and in the meantime to suspend all action for special legislation in regard to Utah.

Mr. LAWRENCE, to abolish pension agents and provide for the paying of pensions by postmasters and collectors of internal revenue, thus effecting an annual saving of half a million dollars.

Mr. HYNES offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Contingent Expenses in the Department of Justice to inquire into judicial expenditure in the Western district of Arkansas, since adopted.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to amend and codify the laws in regard to the payment of pensions so as to secure efficiency and economy. It proposes to abolish the now existing pension agencies and make postmasters at each county seat ex-officio pension agents, and makes it the duty of postmasters to correct the rolls and return them to the pension office, noting deaths, removals, &c., whereupon checks or drafts for the amount due each pensioner are forwarded to the postmaster for distribution, for which service they are to be allowed a fee of ten cents each, to be paid by the government.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to suspend the rules and make the bill reported from the Banking Committee, in relation to the currency, a special order for Thursday next, and until disposed of.

The motion to suspend the rules was defeated—yeas 143, nays 90—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. MAYNARD then gave notice that if the House went in Committee of the Whole on Thursday, he would move to set aside the other bills on the calendar that precede the Currency bill.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the members of the House and Senate reassemble in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, in an informal joint session, on Monday, September 6th, 1874, in Centennial commemoration of the assembling of the delegates from the several colonies and provinces of North America, Monday, the 5th of September, 1774, and that the Speaker of the House be invited to preside over the meeting, and that Vice President Wilson be invited to deliver an address appropriate to the occasion. After remarks in support of the resolution by Messrs. Kelley and Waddell, Mr. Hale, of Maine, opposed the resolution as an unprecedented thing. The fundamental objection which he had to it was that this was but one of many measures preparatory to having Congress appropriate money to pay the expenses of the great Centennial Exposition of 1876 to an amount from five to ten millions.

Mr. G. F. HOAR suggested its reference to the Committee on the Centennial Exposition. He thought it something disrespectful to the Senate to propose that its presiding officer should deliver an address, and that the Speaker of the House should preside over the joint convention.

Mr. KELLEY moved to suspend the rules and accept the resolution.

The motion to suspend was seconded by 96 to 56. The House refused to suspend the rules by 125 yeas to 95 nays, not two-thirds in the affirmative. So the resolution was rejected.

Mr. ATKINSON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that moneys paid into the hands of any collector, or into the treasury, for customs duties in accordance with any decision or ruling previously made by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall not be refunded or repaid, except in pursuance of special appropriations made therefor, or in accordance with the judgment of the United States Court giving construction to the law, and from which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States, also providing that no ruling or decision once made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to customs duties, shall be changed by the same or a succeeding Secretary, except it be in concurrence with an opinion in favor of such change, given by the Attorney General, or by reason of a judicial decision of the United States Court affecting the same, by which the Attorney General shall certify that no appeal or writ of error will be taken by the United States.

The discussion of the subject was participated in by Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts, Dawes, Wood, Beck, Burchard, Kasson and Kelley, the latter stating that a conspiracy of New York lawyers had been formed to procure the refunding of duties, they to have one-half of all sums recovered, and that an enrolled bill in the State Department had been tampered with by the change of a comma, in order to enable that conspiracy of lawyers to secure a reversal of decision, and this had cost the government two millions of dollars.

Mr. BURCHARD explained how the error occurred, and held that the State Department was not responsible for it.

Mr. KELLEY disclaimed the idea of holding that department responsible.

Mr. DAWES went into further explanation of the matter, and argued that the Secretary of the Treasury was right in his decision. What he (Dawes) objected to was that the Secretary of the Treasury should have power to make his own construction of the law, and then draw his warrant on the Treasury for the amount which he decides should be refunded. That should require the action of Congress.

Mr. KASSON moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. KELLEY offered his resolution for the celebration of the 5th of September, 1874, which was referred.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the regular Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and moved that it be made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. WOODFORD argued that the first great question which called for a decision by the House was the status of the forty-four million reserve.

The House refused to make this bill the special order for Wednesday, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then adjourned.

MARDI GRAS.

Carnival of Fun—Momus Supreme—Opening Ceremonies in Memphis and New Orleans.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 16.—King Momus, seated in a royal chariot and attended by a large retinue of cavaliers, made his annual entry into the city at four o'clock. The key of the city was presented to him in front of the Peabody Hotel, with the usual speeches. The city is full of visitors from all parts of the country. Every train and steamboat arriving is crowded.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—A salute was fired at the head of Canal street in honor of the King of the Carnival, who arrived at noon on the United States mail steamer John A. Dix. The Mayor and City Administrators met the royal party on the levee and escorted them to the St. Charles Hotel, where the ladies presented the king with a handsome silk banner. Rex afterwards visited each of the theaters, where free matinees were given to crowded houses.

CASUALTIES.

Accidentally Shot.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, O., February 16, 1874.

Alfred Paull, son of Judge Paull, of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, accidentally shot himself this afternoon near his father's country residence, near Wellsburg, West Virginia. The ball entered the right shoulder lodging in the shoulder. The wound is a painful, but the physician in attendance thinks not a dangerous one.

Frozen to a Cake of Ice.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLAIR, O., February 16, 1874.

The body of an old man was found, yesterday, at the coal works, frozen in a cake of ice. It was supposed to be one of the men that were run over in a skiff, a few weeks ago, at Boggs Island, by a towboat.

Workman Injured at West Alexander.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA., February 16, 1874.

A man named Lowrie, working at McClelland's tunnel on the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad, was seriously injured yesterday by a fall of earth and timber.

Three Children Burned to Death.

OMAHA, February 16.—On Saturday last, Mrs. James Grey left three children in her house seven miles from Lincoln, Neb. On her return she discovered the house on fire. Before she could get there the roof fell in and all three children were burned to death.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 16, 1874.

CONVICTION OF AN EX-DEPUTY SHERIFF.

William Conkling, ex-deputy Sheriff, was to-day convicted on the charge of stealing fifteen thousand dollars, in gold certificates, from Burr S. Craft. Sentence was deferred.

A NEW FORM OF EPIZOOTIC.

A new disease, affecting the horses of the stage and street car lines, has made its appearance. A large number of animals have been prostrated, but the mortality, except in the case of one of the stage lines, is small, and in most instances the disease yields rapidly to medical treatment. The symptoms are loss of appetite, swollen eyes which discharge yellowish matter copiously, and swollen legs. Stupor follows, with great weakness. Rapid recovery follows a return of appetite.

RECEPTION TO POLARIS OFFICERS AND CREW.

To-night a reception was given by the Geographical Society, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, to the officers and crew of the Polaris. The hall was crowded. Chief Justice Daly presided. Addresses were delivered by Dr. T. T. Hayes; Captain Buddington, Captain Tyson and others. A resolution was adopted recommending additional compensation, besides their pay as sailors, to the survivors of the Polaris expedition. Dr. Hayes expressed the belief that there is an open sea at the North which can yet be traversed by the Robeson channel. Adjourned.

MURDER IN THE STREET.

To-night James Purvis, brakeman on the New York Central Railroad, shot and instantly killed a negro named Isaac Henderson, as he was passing the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets. Purvis was arrested and acknowledged the crime. He says the negro had repeatedly insulted him.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

ASPIRANTS FOR THE VACANT ATTORNEYSHIP.

Work of the Appropriation Committee.

Confirmation of Indian News

Refunding of Customs Duties.

Proposed Abolition of Pension Agents.

SANBORN AND HIS CONTRACTS

Distasteful Nominations for Massachusetts.

General Butler Circumvents the Whole Delegation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1874.

The Vacant United States Attorneyship.

The announcement of the death of H. B. Swoope, United States Attorney for the Western District of the Third Judicial Circuit, was received with surprise at the Department of Justice to-day, as the deceased was recognized there as a most efficient officer, and for this reason was last month nominated for a second term. The Department and Senator Scott have already received telegrams from numerous aspirants for the vacancy. Senator Scott has responded to these, that before giving any attention to the subject of a new appointment, he will wait till after the funeral of the deceased.

The First National Bank

of this city, it is understood, will pay another dividend of twenty per cent. on March first. Advices from Philadelphia state that the claims against Jay Cooke & Co. are realizing thirty-five cents on the dollar. An officer of the bank to-day remarked that if this be correct and holds out, the First National will be able to liquidate the claims of its creditors in full.

The Indian Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations, having disposed of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, will take up the Indian bill to-morrow, expecting to be able to report it by the end of the week. The reduction of a million and a half in the appropriation for the Indian service, based upon the investigations of Judge Loughridge, for the past month, will be lessened by a few small deficiencies in the expenditures on account of certain Indians in the vicinity of Fort Berthoid, on the Upper Missouri.

The Case of the Oregon Senator.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections have had the case of Senator Mitchell-Hipple, of whom so much was said last summer, called to their attention by a memorial of citizens of Oregon.

The discussion of the subject was participated in by Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts, Dawes, Wood, Beck, Burchard, Kasson and Kelley, the latter stating that a conspiracy of New York lawyers had been formed to procure the refunding of duties, they to have one-half of all sums recovered, and that an enrolled bill in the State Department had been tampered with by the change of a comma, in order to enable that conspiracy of lawyers to secure a reversal of decision, and this had cost the government two millions of dollars.

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Mr. WOODFORD argued that the first great question which called for a decision by the House was the status of the forty-four million reserve.

The House refused to make this bill the special order for Wednesday, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then adjourned.

Sons of Temperance.

The Sons of Temperance of Pittsburgh and vicinity will meet in Temperance Hall, Fifth avenue, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Father Mathew. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Hunter and others. The public are invited.

THE TEMPERANCE WAR.

Bulletins from Principal Point—Whisky Ring Organizing Opposition—Excitement Unabated.

Columbus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., February 16, 1874.

Dr. Dio Lewis, the originator of the temperance crusade which is sweeping over Southern Ohio at this time, lecture in City Hall to a crowd of 3,000 to-night. The meeting cannot be regarded as a success in any way, except the number of those who were present. The speech itself was commonplace in its matter, delivered without any oratorical embellishments, and fell flat on the audience. At the close of the meeting a committee of six clergymen was appointed to nominate a working committee from among the women, and a call was given out for a State convention of the adherents to the temperance crusade, to be held in Columbus Tuesday, February 24th. The best friends of the temperance movement have regarded the meeting of to-night a flat failure, and say that the crusading plan will not apply to large cities.

By Associated Press.]

COLUMBUS, February 16.—The first movement in the war on the liquor traffic was a meeting held in City Hall this evening. More than three thousand persons were present, about half being ladies. A number of members of the General Assembly occupied seats on the platform. The meeting was called to order by Rev. William Chadwick. After prayer by Rev. W. E. Moore, the audience joined in singing "Coronation," with grand effect.

Dio Lewis was chosen chairman, and at his request the audience sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Doctor Lewis said the words of this hymn were the keynote of this crusade. After saying that his health forbade a long speech, he proceeded to deliver a speech similar to that delivered at other points. He said that churches, in neglecting to furnish bright and happy places for young men to spend their evenings in, and to keep them out of places of dissipation and crime, were responsible for many ruined lives. Much of his address was given to strictures on ladies who drank wine, and induced young men to drink. He said all real drunkards helped the temperance cause, because they showed new beginners what strong drink would do for a man. To accomplish the abolition of this liquor traffic, women must come out from their firesides. In all other great moral contests, women were more effective workers than men.

Rev. A. C. Hirst, of Washington Court House, on being called out, gave a detailed account of the temperance work in his town, claiming that all that has been accomplished was due to earnest and persistent prayer.

Senator Goodhue, of Summit, was next called out. He said he should be doing violence to his better nature should he refuse to add his voice to this great movement. He regarded this work as more mighty in its force than any avalanche launched from the top of Mount Blanc.

Dio Lewis again took the stand and said when he started in this city he thought to avoid advice against any movement for a couple of weeks, until the people could be better prepared by reading of the work at other points; but learning that seven hundred women met in council yesterday and declared war, he was now ready for immediate organization. A nomination committee was then chosen, and it was soon after announced that no Executive Committee would be chosen until the ladies could hold a meeting to-morrow. A meeting of representative temperance men from various parts of Ohio, will be held in this city next Tuesday, to take steps to organize a bar, of whom persons in all parts of the State can obtain information as to the method of conducting this work. Notwithstanding the audience was large and willing, the speakers failed to elicit any particular enthusiasm.

Springfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., February 16, 1874.

The women developed a new plan of campaign to-day. A few of the principal sample rooms are designated and each is visited by four committees singing and praying in quick succession. Dinner is cooked and eaten by the whole corps at one of the churches, so no time is lost. The whisky ring has met and resolved not to admit committees to saloons any more, and that policy has been carried out to-day. The saloonists are raising a large fund also to carry on the war. The combat thickens.

Ripley, Ohio.

RIPLEY, February 16.—The crusaders are still moving on the works of the enemy. One more saloon surrenders, and the last one remaining is a wholesale establishment, which has been retailing by the drink. The owner proposes to stop retailing, but this will not suffice. The ladies watch now, as well as pray. Some of the saloon keepers who have been unwillingly worsted, are preparing to leave for Germany.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 16.—The women's crusade against the whisky traffic opened up with renewed efforts at nine o'clock this morning. Great numbers of the Union Association gathered and held devotional exercises at eight different saloons. At every saloon they were received kindly and protected by the police from the jam of the immense crowd that congregated at every saloon. Business is partially suspended, and the streets are lined with citizens of every class. The excitement over the movement is at its height. So far, no apparent effect has been noticed among saloon proprietors. They all decline to sign the pledge. The boisterous disposition that developed itself on Saturday among the dense crowd was more quiet and orderly, and at this hour, one o'clock, the Union adjourned to meet to-morrow to further prosecute the undertaking.

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 16.—The excitement with reference to the temperance movement in this city has reached Louisville, and this afternoon it is estimated that at least one thousand people, mostly Germans, from that city, have arrived, and every trip of the two ferry boats brings increasing numbers. Exercises in the street have been abandoned for to-day, and at this hour, three o'clock, a large meeting for the good of the cause is being held in the Second street Methodist Episcopal church. The divine services are to continue on the street and in saloons to-morrow, and to-morrow night a grand mass temperance meeting is to be held at Music Hall.

New York City.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Ten women and two men organized in this city yesterday, for a crusade against king alcohol. They will devote this week to prayer for an increase to their number.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Wreck of a Freight Train on Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad—Six Men Killed and Nine Cars Burned—Loss of Freight.

ALLENTOWN, PA., February 16.—A train on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, between one and two o'clock this morning, ran into a landslide near Slate Dam station. The engine jumped the track and eighteen cars were piled upon each other, smashing freight of all descriptions, which was strewn along the road and hurled into the river. Not one of the train hands, as far as could be ascertained, was killed outright. The body of Engineer Daniel Shannon was found under the engine, considerably burned. Otto Shannon, fireman, and Frank Ryan, brakeman, were badly scalded and burned. Three others are reported killed. The stove in the caboose set fire to the freight and nine cars were burned.

The Indian Depredations.

OMAHA, NEB., February 16.—The following was received by General Ord to-day, from Fort Laramie, by a messenger who has just returned from the agency. Dr. Saville, agent, writes that the Northern Indians have all gone to Tongue river, and that they alone have committed the depredations; that the Ogallallas have faithfully guarded the agency since Frank Appleton was killed, and that they will prevent the Northern Indians from coming to the agency or passing through this country. He also says that the Indian who shot Appleton was killed by the Pfutes, who also recaptured the mules stolen by the Minneconjous from Charles Geuren. Agent Howard writes, through Saville, that Spotted Tail has a guard over his agency. The party who killed Lieutenant Robinson and his corporal, consisted of Minneconjous, Unappapas and Sausarcos. Seven Indians were seen a few miles from Camp Stambaugh yesterday, which is thought to indicate that Dr. Saville's judgment is correct. Two Lances and his band are supposed to be south of the South Platte, nothing having been heard of them. Captain Mills's command, who started after the Indians reported near Big Springs, Nebraska, has not been heard of. Lieutenant Robinson's wife and his remains left Cheyenne to-day, bound East.

Death of Dr. James Hildreth, of Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., February 16, 1874.

Dr. James Hildreth, an old and respected resident of this county, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights Templar, was buried this afternoon with the honors of the above-named societies. A large number of Masons and Knights Templar were in attendance from neighboring towns.

Prices Reduced.

All brands of flour reduced by F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

The Great Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

PRICES REDUCED

ON THE FOLLOWING BRANDS:

Trow's St. Louis, Penn Mills,
Rising Sun, Richmond City,
Snow Drift.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO,

255 LIBERTY STREET.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TUESDAY.

For the Ohio Valley, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather, followed by northeast winds and cloud or rain by Tuesday night.

For New England and the Middle States northwest to southwest winds, somewhat lower temperature and generally clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, northwest winds, falling temperature, rising barometer and cloudy weather. For the

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1874.

EVERY colored voter in the city should be on hand promptly to vote for WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY. We want a Mayor who believes in equal rights, and who will administer justice impartially between man and man, irrespective of class or color.

NO REPUBLICAN should suffer his vote to be lost to-day. Every defeat, through the neglect of members of the party, gives hope and comfort to our foes. Every Republican voter should turn out and deposit his ballot for WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY.

ALTHOUGH the next Presidential election is nearly three years off, there are politicians already in the field canvassing the subject of candidates, and the claims of five or six men are gravely discussed. This is taking time by the forelock, with a vengeance.

THAT sterling and influential paper, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*—the leading Republican journal of the Northwest—has been changed in form from a folio to a quarto sheet, and appears in a new typographical dress throughout. We trust the success of our able contemporary may be fully commensurate with its intrinsic merits.

THE insane gibberish of the *Post* with respect to the Republican city ticket, irresistibly reminds one of the answer made by a listener with brains to a pompous declaimer, on being requested by the latter to express an opinion concerning his address. "It was the nearest nothing of anything I ever heard," was the instant and frank rejoinder.

WE FEAR the *Post* is not wise in its ferocious attacks on the Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee. IAGO had a shrewder way of compassing matters. "Though I do hate him as I do hell pains, yet for necessity of present ifs I must show out a flag and sign of love, which is indeed but sign." The fierce impetuosity of the *Post* threatens to mar all."

THE only possible hope the Democracy have of the defeat of the Republican ticket is in the apathy of the party. The entire Democratic vote in the city will be out, under the impression that a large number of Republicans will not take the trouble to vote; and it is in this way that our opponents expect to elect GUTHRIE, if at all. They should be thoroughly disappointed.

THE Republicans of Texas are considering a plan to divide that State into two States—Eastern and Western Texas—making a Republican and Democratic State. In the terms of the annexation of Texas to the United States, it was provided that the State might, under certain conditions, be divided into not exceeding three States, and it is not improbable that, in view of its extraordinary extent of territory and the divergent interests of the people, Congress may presently take some action in the matter.

NOW THAT the Georgia Bourbons have obtained about all the favors they wanted of the general government, they are calling upon the Legislature of that State to lower the United States flag from the Capitol. Perhaps they had better comply. Certainly it can be no honor to the flag to float over a Democratic State Capitol whose Legislative and Executive departments have just dishonored the country by repudiating $8,382,000 of its straight State bonds, and $4,475,000 of railroad bonds indorsed by the State.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON comes to the surface again as a self-announced candidate for Congress from the First district of Tennessee. If the people of that section—who are now making very encouraging progress in moral, intellectual and material civilization—are awake to their best interests in these respects, they will elect him to remain at home. He has served his country sufficiently long already; at least the quality of such service has not been of a kind calculated to make the country hanker for more of it.

MR. IMBSEN, the Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, is not, we are now assured, a member of the firm of CUNNINGHAM & IMBSEN, which signed the call on Mr. MAGEE. We were informed, by persons whom we believed to be familiar with the facts, that he *was* a member of the firm, and our article of yesterday was written under the conviction that they had rightly informed us. It seems now that they were mistaken, and we make the correction cheerfully, regretting very much that we should have been so misled.

THE *Dispatch* of yesterday, hard up for something to attack MCCARTHY upon, charged that he settled his accounts as Mayor tardily, and that his friends had to put up the cash. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Mr. MCCARTHY settled his accounts with the city within three days after his term expired, and paid the city what he owed, out of his own funds exclusively. The settlement was prompt, and no one was called on to help him, pecuniarily. No public officer ever settled his accounts with the city more promptly than Mr. MCCARTHY did.

THE Washington *Chronicle*, alluding to the course of FOREY'S *Press*, in supporting MCCARTHY, says:

"It would be more in harmony with consistency if citizens and journals that always go outside of their party to nominate pure enough to secure their support, would leave the party nominally as well as practically."

FOREY and his paper would have been nominally as well as really outside the party, long before this, but for the persistent determination of the Republican press elsewhere than in Pennsylvania to treat him as still belonging to it. He has been the enemy of the party ever since the beginning of 1872.

THE recent action of the Boston School Committee in refusing to reconsider its previous vote excluding women members from the Board, was probably a blunder; but that is no reason why the members so excluded, with their friends, should maintain an incessant hullabaloo with regard to the matter. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has the right and the power to pass upon the actions of the Board in this, as in other matters, when questions of statutory or of constitutional law are concerned, and the "ousted" lady members have a clear and complete remedy by applying to that court, if it shall decide that the School Board has based its action on a wrong construction of law. If the ladies really want their seats, let them go to work and obtain them.

ON THE 17th of February, 1764, just one hundred and twenty years ago to-day, the first white man took possession of the present site of the city of Pittsburgh. He was an officer in the British army, and he had with him a squad of forty men. Previous to that time it had been in the exclusive possession of the aborigines.

It is fitting, therefore, that the city should hold its election for city officers on the anniversary of the original occupation of its site. No one then foresaw its future prominence and growth, as no one, now, probably, foresees the greatness the future may have in store for us; but the army officer knew its strategical value, as we know its commercial importance; and as he fortified it for permanent maintenance as a military post, let us fortify it, to-day, for its future prosperity, by electing a city government of which we shall have no need to feel ashamed.

THE New York *Bulletin* publishes a very interesting article on the growth of the world's commerce, in which is embraced an elaborate statement, compiled from official data, showing the foreign commerce of the leading commercial countries in 1855 and 1872, the former period having been selected because it represents the time when industry and trade were beginning to receive an important stimulus from the introduction of steam into manufactures and transportation, and because that period was the opening of a new era in the labor interests of the civilized world. The results arrived at show that, within the last seventeen years, the combined foreign commerce of the leading European and North American nations has grown from $4,241,700,000 to $9,276,000,000, an increase of $5,034,300,000, or 118½ per cent. for the whole period, or at the average rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The increase in population, within the same period, has been from 271,443,000 to 311,620,000, showing an augmentation of 40,177,000 or 14.8 per cent.; proving that the increase in commerce has been very disproportionately large as compared with the growth of population; inasmuch as, while, in 1855, the commerce amounted to only $15 62 per head of population, in 1872 it had reached $29 76 per head, showing a *per capita* increase of 90 per cent. The chief significance of these striking figures lies in the light they throw upon the increased productiveness of industry within the last fifteen or twenty years. Within the same period nearly a hundred thousand miles of railroad, valued at upwards of ten thousand millions of dollars, have been added to the permanent wealth of the commercial nations. This vast expansion of commerce and this enormous augmentation of national wealth are due almost entirely to the discovery which has made steam a work of human hands.

GUTHRIE HOBNOBBING WITH THE REBELS.

HE COUNSELS WITH JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Floyd and Breckinridge Take Him to Their Bosoms.

Loyal Men to the Front! Traitors to the Rear!

When we stated, on Saturday, that no letter of GUTHRIE'S had yet been unearthed from the Rebel archives, but that his sympathies were undoubtedly with the Rebels in 1861, we were not aware of what has since been made clear to us, that GUTHRIE is really as unfortunate in that regard as poor CUSHING proved to be.

We have advices from Washington (just received), direct from the War Department, that among the Rebel archives which that Department has in charge is a letter from GEORGE N. SAUNDERS, a well-known Secession leader, stating that a meeting of the leaders of the Secession movement was held at Willard's Hotel, Washington, in February, 1861, which was attended, among others, by JEFFERSON DAVIS, *J. B. Guthrie*, FLOYD and BRECKINRIDGE. What took place at that meeting we are not told, but it is plain that the friends of the Secession movement were then putting their heads together, and that JOHN B. GUTHRIE was among them.

He had, of course, a right to his opinions, on the questions then involved; but what right has such a man to ask the loyal citizens of this loyal and patriotic city to make him their chief magistrate?

Our information on this subject is clear, positive, and direct, and comes to us in no roundabout way. We have it from unquestioned sources, and its correctness cannot successfully be disputed.

Mr. GUTHRIE'S son has been at Washington for several days past, we learn. Did he go there anticipating this development, and prepared to prevent the facts from becoming known, if possible?

Mr. CUSHING'S letter to JEFF. DAVIS settled his case, beyond all cavil; and we are satisfied that the loyal, patriotic people of Pittsburgh will never elect as their Mayor the man who, thirteen years ago this month, was closeted with JEFF. DAVIS, FLOYD, BRECKINRIDGE and their rebel coadjutors, when those men could have had but one purpose; that of rending the government in two. In the light of such facts, it is high time to raise the cry of Loyal Men to the Front!

If we are asked why this development was not made sooner, we answer because we did not get it sooner. We have given it to the public as soon as received.

The following is a copy of the telegram received by us on the subject:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1874.

Looking over the Rebel archives papers, the following was found among the private letters of George N. Saunders, one of the leaders of the Secession movement:

"At a meeting in February, 1861, in Willard's Hotel, J. B. Guthrie was present with Jeff. Davis, Floyd, Breckinridge and others."

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

It is one of the first duties of every good citizen to vote, and to vote right. To-day, the people of the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have to choose their municipal officers, and it is the clear, plain, bounden duty of every voter of the two cities to go to the polls and exercise his electoral right.

And not merely to *vote*; but to vote for the right men. If any one should ask, who are the right men? we answer, emphatically, the Republican nominees. They represent the ruling party and its principles, are deserving and competent; and having all the needed qualifications, they should receive the votes of all who agree with them in political sentiment.

The question involved is not, primarily, a question of men; but even if it were, the men presented by the Republican party are in every sense so good as their opponents. Better, we might say, in many senses; but if all things else were only equal, their political position should still entitle them to the preference.

We call, therefore, upon every Republican in these two cities, to cast aside all merely personal considerations, to forget all personal preferences, and go to the polls in the spirit of true and faithful men, determined to secure a government for these cities, in the three years immediately before us, in harmony with the well-known feelings of the majority.

The Centennial year of 1876 will fall within the terms of the two Mayors to be chosen to-day, and the two cities should have, at that time, chief magistrates who have demonstrated by their lives that they are in sympathy with the grand ideas of 1776. The only candidates for Mayor before the people to-day, who fill that bill, are DAVID L. SMITH and WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY. Both were anti-slavery men of the most marked and pronounced kind, and that cannot be said of either of the men who oppose them.

Newspaper rhetoric is wasted upon men whose minds are made up. We will not, therefore, argue a point so farther. All we ask of our Republican readers is that they shall be sure to vote; for we are certain that no one of them can go to the polls and deliberately vote for JOHN B. GUTHRIE.

THE GRANGERS.

At the late meeting in St. Louis of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, thirty-two State Granges, two Territorial Granges, and one Provincial Grange, were represented. The last is Canadian, and exists at Quebec. In this representation were comprehended not less than twelve thousand single lodges, a fact which indicates the swiftly increasing dimensions and importance of the order. When the National Grange assembled about a year ago, it embraced only nine State Granges with thirteen hundred lodges. Perhaps it would not be possible to find another instance of equally rapid extension of an organization having fixed rules for the admission of members, and requiring fees as conditions preliminary to initiation. Whatever else the phenomenon may or may not imply, it unquestionably indicates both the genuineness and the wide prevalence of the sentiment in which the movement has its origin.

It is, however, not necessary to suppose that the views and plans of the originators were very clear or definite in the beginning. They felt that their condition as farmers was very unsatisfactory, exposing them to certain wrongs and oppressions from which they hoped to deliver themselves by means of organization. Perhaps to a majority the railroad companies seemed an embodiment of all the injuries which they most keenly felt, and hence the prominence given to the railroad question in the early proceedings of the Granges. Political adventurers, hoping to seize and use the farmers' organization for the promotion of their own ends, succeeded for a while in mystifying the Grangers and in confusing their thoughts and efforts. In fact, the farmers themselves were laboring, under numerous illusions, defective knowledge and mistaken theories, which exposed them to the wiles and machinations of false friends as well as of open enemies. Time and experience were necessary to teach them what should be the limitation as well as the right direction of their labors in the advancement of their own specific interests and in the cause of reform. As to the good, honest intentions of the Grangers there could be no room for doubt, and yet for the reasons just mentioned, they seemed for a while little likely to justify the hopes which well meant efforts ought to inspire.

Happily there have been signs of late that the Grangers are capable of learning by experience, and that they are willing practically to respect and follow the dictates of superior knowledge and sagacity. The members of the order have evidently profited by the general and just criticism called forth by their acts and utterances. From the address of the Grand Master, and from the other proceedings of the National Grange at St. Louis, recently, it is easy to see that the spirit and views of the powerful association have undergone very important modifications in the course of last year, and that the men at present most conspicuous in its management are determined to keep its operations within the limits of sound economical principles and experience, and of well established laws. Referring to the subject of railroad projects, Grand Master ADAMS warns the farmers not to look for relief from the construction of railways by the national government. In the first place, the building of the roads would require many years, during which actual grievances would of course continue, and in the second place, by the proposed remedy the worst abuses now complained of and denounced would be simply increased. Repetitions of credit mobilier frauds, watering of stocks and bribing of Legislatures on a gigantic scale would be the inevitable results of the system. The most likely cure for the railway extortion from which farmers suffer, the Grand Master thinks, may be found in the regulation of rates by Congress and the State Legislatures. He, however, indulges in no sanguine hopes on the subject, being well aware of the very powerful and peculiar resistance in the serene legislative mind which must be overcome before adequate action in the interest can be procured. Still, he thinks, there is no reason for despair, as the people, if really resolved, cannot fail to carry their point. The interesting feature of the suggestion is the remarkable contrast it presents to the wild, romantic talk of the Grangers' chief representative only a few months ago.

In reference to the object or purpose of the order, the Grand Master insists on the recognition of the non-political and chiefly social character of the organization, and this view is fully sustained by the other proceedings of the meeting, if the word social be understood in a somewhat comprehensive sense. The order, a secret one for reasons of utility, consists exclusively of persons truly representing the agricultural interest, and with the interest of agriculture, first and before all, the institution is concerned. But neither the word interest nor the word agriculture is used in any narrow meaning. Hence, among the objects of the order, are the ethical and intellectual improvement of the members, and the refinement of their domestic life. Another is to inspire and cultivate love for agricultural pursuits. As subsidiary to these objects, one purpose of the order is to devise and apply means for lessening the necessary expenses of the farmer, whether in living or in carrying on his operations in the country. This statement every one sees to be comprehensive, and indeed to include the entire range of economical contrivances and adjustments by which, in detail, the farmer becomes independent of other classes and rich in the best sense of the term. It includes not only all agricultural improvements and the utmost utilization of the land and of all rural opportunities, but the disuse of the credit system, and the discarding of all those fooleries and fopperies of dress and fashion which make heavier demands than almost any other source of expense, on the purse of the farmer who is blessed with many daughters. Though already implied in the foregoing statement, it is necessary to say that one point to which the Grangers attach the greatest importance in connection with their reforms is, as much as possible, to get rid of the class of middlemen or those dealers who stand between producers and consumers. Hence the zeal with which they insist on the necessity of increased facilities for inter-communication, cheap transportation, etc. In a word, hence their war on the railroads. But about that point we need at present only say that, judging by the proceedings at St. Louis, the Grangers now discuss the subject with calmness and rationality.

REMEMBER 1776!

The Mayor chosen to-day will be Mayor in 1876, when we will be called upon to celebrate the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence. Shall we have a Mayor, then, who believes in the glorious truths of that Declaration, and can join conscientiously in celebrating their triumph, or one who scouts them and never had a political feeling in common with them? The answer is in the hands of the voters.

LOYAL MEN TO THE FRONT!

The candidates for Mayor, to-day, are WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY, the outspoken friend of Freedom for all and the maintenance of the Union, and JOHN B. GUTHRIE, the friend of, and co-laborer with, JEFF. DAVIS, FLOYD and BRECKINRIDGE. Which will you have? The loyal, or the disloyal man? The patriot, or the friend of Rebels?

THIS IS A REPUBLICAN CITY!

Proven to be such in many a sharp encounter. Let no Republican contribute, by his vote, to-day, towards the prevalence of a different conclusion.

VOTE THE WHOLE TICKET.

For MCCARTHY for Mayor; for MAGEE for Treasurer; for SNODGRASS for Controller.

IF THE people know when they have got a good officer, they will poll an overwhelming vote for the re-election of City Treasurer MAGEE. No one ever filled that important office to more general acceptance. Prompt, attentive, obliging and courteous, he has satisfied every one having business at the City Treasury, and it is greatly to his credit that no one has ever complained of his management of the city finances, or reflected upon the strict integrity which has characterized his administration of the office. It is of the utmost importance to the people of this city that they should have an honest as well as competent man in the Treasurer's office; and that is CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE, all over. He has demonstrated his fitness for the office, and is fairly entitled to a re-election.

In her previous history, the city has always hung on tenaciously to her good Treasurers. GRAHAM, DAVITT and EICHBAUM were men of this class, and they were honored by frequent and continued re-elections. Mr. MAGEE is their worthy successor, and is as much entitled to a re-election as they. Keep a good officer, when you have him, is a safe and trusty rule; and Mr. MAGEE is too good an officer to be thrown overboard, now. During all the financial troubles through which the city has lately passed, when suspicion flew about in near every direction, no suspicion ever fell upon the City Treasury, and none of the developments then made ever affected Mr. MAGEE'S integrity in the slightest. Stand by him, then, as a true, tried and faithful officer, and show that the people will not forsake the man who is scrupulously true to the trust they have reposed in him.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: "Texas was wrested from the iron grasp of the Republican party last fall, and there has been an unbroken reign of peace there ever since." So much for assertion. Now for the proof. A late number of the Galveston *News*, a staunch Democratic paper, contains the following interesting summary of "pacific" events which occurred in that State in a single day: "A negro has been found murdered in the woods; horse thieves on the rampage; horse thieves have robbed Colonel ALCOX; another man has had cattle stolen; Ku-Klux thieving operations; District Court suddenly suspended and the judge indefinitely absent; colored man lynched; a school house burned;" and several other items of like character, showing the existence of an almost unbridled reign of lawlessness, violence and bloodshed. It is very evident that the pastoral age has not yet dawned in Texas. Democratic ascendancy and the placid prose idyls of our St. Louis contemporary to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE Controller's office is one of the most important in the city. Its present incumbent is a candidate for re-election, and he has proven his capacity by his service in the office. We draw no distinctions between him and his opponent; but it having been indisputably shown that the latter is ineligible, on account of his being a member of Councils, and it being conceded that Mr. SNODGRASS is competent and worthy, there should be no hesitancy in electing him.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

(From the Wirt County (W. Va.) Mentor.)

The Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL has made its appearance among our exchanges. It is a large thirty six column paper, Republican in politics, and first-class in every way. Business men who desire to keep posted in regard to the markets, &c., should subscribe for it. It would be worth to them many times the subscription price.

THE recent trial of the Taylor battery gun, upon which the Colt Company, of Hartford, has for some months past been engaged, shows it to be the most formidable weapon of war that has yet been invented. Its barrels are twenty-four in number, and are arranged in two concentric circles. They are also regulated so as to unite their fire, concentrating the fusillade of twenty-two feet at a distance of five hundred yards. The gun fires with great rapidity, by fusilade or by volley, at the pleasure of the operator, while the cartridges are fed into the barrel from suitable charging cases, which are introduced into the interior of the breech cylinders. The results at the trial on Thursday were astonishing. In firing a single barrel at a distance of five hundred yards, bullets were repeatedly sent into an eight-inch bull's-eye, and firing the fusillade of twenty-four balls were distributed on a horizontal surface twenty-two feet long at a distance of a foot apart, and firing by the battery the same results were accomplished. The rapidity of the fire was remarkable, being at the rate of seven hundred balls per minute. The terrible effectiveness of this weapon in battle, and the utter powerlessness of charging columns in the face of a fire, can be seen by the fact that every second sweeps a space over twenty feet in length and mows down men at the rate of a regiment a minute. The inventor of this remarkable weapon is Colonel James P. Taylor, of Knoxville, Tenn. The invention was conceived in 1870, and patented in July, 1871, and it has since been improved until its present extreme simplicity and effectiveness have been reached. The manufacture of the gun is to be rapidly pushed and active measures taken for its introduction among foreign governments.

IT is not generally known that Omaha, Nebraska, does a large business in smelting the noble metals, and also in refining lead and some ores of the baser sort. In that city are now in operation four smelting furnaces, four for lead and antimony, six separating furnaces, two cupelle, two cupols and twelve retort furnaces. These works smelt twenty tons of ore and separate and refine thirty tons of crude metal per day. During 1871 the shipments of silver and gold were $1,020,639 54; of lead, 4,241 tons. The works did twice as much business in the year 1873 as in 1872, and more than twice as much in January, 1874, as in the corresponding month of last year. Most of the precious ores worked are classed as "high grade," yielding from $7,000 to $9,000 per ton, the latter figure being produced from ore taken out of the famous Emma mine. Therefore, Omaha claims to hold the golden-silver key of the mountains.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A man named Vowell was murdered in cold blood in Tennessee, last week. Glad it was neither U nor I.

Syracuse, New York, claims to have completed the biggest set of wind-mills in the world. It forgets Congress.

The Chicago *Times* designates the women's temperance movement as "the Epigunaloonatic," which means a contagious lunacy among women.

The Missouri Legislature has been in the habit of sending all bills for the advancement of lovely woman to the Committee on Swamp Lands. Just like the brutes, but there is another swamp hereafter.

There is an itemizer somewhere in this country who would be benefited by being left alone for an hour with a hungry bear. He is the man who announces every week something new about George Francis Train.

Down on extravagance—some of the trimming on the elegant opera sacks worn by the ladies.

A timid Chinese dined with the three hundred ladies at Mount Holyoke Seminary a few days ago. Of course, he was timid, for all he could say was, "too much girl."

How happily things turn out. It is now declared that Gladstone has long been very anxious to withdraw from public life.

The Earl of Durham has arrived at New Orleans, to take part in the Mardi Gras nonsense of to-day. He comes of the best Norman blood of England, and weighs 3,000 pounds avoirdupois. He is a gentleman cow.

The defense of a Nova Scotia woman, lately tried in Portland for having two husbands, was the name of the town she came from—Pictou.

Cincinnati undertakers want the privilege of signing certificates of death, instead of hunting up doctors to do it.

The town of Fredonia, in Western New York, has for more than forty years been fully or partially lighted by gas which issues from springs in that place.

Heretofore the term "migrant"—from the Latin *migrare*—has been only applied to birds and beasts which emigrate from one country to another, but it is now proposed to widen its significance and apply it to human beings.

The legality of taxation to support high schools under the general law of Michigan has been sharply tested, the best legal talent of the State being enlisted on each side, with the result in favor of the schools.

The tourist of next century can wander through Italy without fear of fever. Its waste lands, the sources of its sickness, are being rapidly reclaimed.

The three Grand Divisions of the Illinois Supreme Court are to be consolidated into one, with Springfield as the place of meeting.

The English colonists in Virginia propose to hold a meeting in Richmond in May next, and bear testimony to the comfort and good cheer they have found there.

It is very well for Southern papers to rail at the imbecility of colored Congressmen, but a grateful public cannot forget that one of them effectually closed the mouth of A. H. Stephens.

Since the new year the whole of the Russian press, even including those papers which were always looking for "black points" on the political horizon, has assumed a most pacific and friendly tone toward foreign States.

The gas issuing from the salt wells in the Kanawha valley, West Virginia, has been for years employed as a fuel in the evaporation of the brine.

The latest faithful dog is in Massachusetts. He refuses comfort for the death of the family horse, sleeps in the snow upon the larger quadruped's grave, and goes heroically without his victuals.

Persons addicted to the use of opium will be grieved to learn that there is a prospect of a great scarcity of that subtle drug. The failure of the crop in Bengal is beginning to have its effect upon the market.

A Delaware physician some time ago grafted a piece of his own skin (white) on the body of a negro. It grew, but at the end of three months was as black as the surrounding cuticle.

The indolent field hand of Alabama is stimulated with such announcements as this: "A negro plowman, while plowing on the plantation of Miss Carrie Goree, of Hale county, found an iron chest containing $80,000 in gold and silver bars."

Ancient Carthage required her magistrates to abstain from wine, and her little namesake in Illinois seems to be imbued with the same spirit of morality, inasmuch as she has passed an ordinance prohibiting boys under sixteen years of age from using liquor or tobacco.

The New York legislators are considering a bill regulating the sale of poisons. If its provisions are adopted, ninety-nine one-hundredths of the taloonists will be compelled to label their bottles with a skull and cross-bones.

What's in a name? The people of New York are insisting that the Legislature shall either change the name of Oswego or Owego, or of Otsego or Otego.

According to the experience of pawnbrokers, this is the hardest winter known in many years.

Milwaukee society is very exclusive. Even with an octagonal watch, unless a man has a mouse colored horse and a yellow sleigh, he can only skirmish on the outskirts of good society.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that trotting horses cannot be imported from Canada duty free if they are to be used for sporting purposes here.

It is a remarkable fact that not a single iron craft built in America has been wrecked, though our products in that line have to suffer from the accumulated disasters to British built iron ships.

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Sidney, Nebraska, in the vicinity of which several Indian outrages have been recently committed, is in Cheyenne county, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 414 miles west of Omaha.

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PERSONAL.

The much slandered actress, Winnetta Montague, is lying ill of small-pox, at a hotel in Philadelphia.

The Washington Sunday papers seem to be bent on the ruin of Whitelaw Reid of the *Tribune*, Platt, of the *Capital*, and Townsend, in the *Herald*, on the same day, charge home upon the brilliant New York editor, Platt says he is no better than he should be, and that he hung to the coat-tails of the late Chief Justice to rob him. Townsend, in the *Sunday Herald*, follows Mr. Reid much in the same vein. He is called "cowardly," "a Bohemian," "incalculably mean," and so on.

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Mr. Howells, it is authoritatively announced, has not the slightest intention of resigning his position as editor of the *Atlantic*. The report has been so extensively circulated, that he is said to be desirous of its emphatic contradiction.

As an evidence that people shouldn't believe all they read, except in the COMMERCIAL, it is stated that Mrs. A. T. Stewart, who was said to have been in her box at a recent New York charity ball, and whose dress was in some papers minutely described, was on that evening detained at home by illness.

Georgetown recently lost an old citizen named Noble Hurdle, aged ninety-four years, who had boasted that he had shaken hands with every President of the United States, from Washington to Grant.

A charming romance happened in the reception-room of a St. Paul hotel, the other day. Miss Nellie Meloy, an employee of the hotel, had inadvertently captivated the affections of Mr. Clafferty, a prominent merchant of Rosemount. He was smitten—couldn't get over it, and finally, about a week ago, went to the hotel, took a seat in the reception room, and called for his adored. She came, she saw, she conquered. Mr. Clafferty "proposed" then and there, was accepted then and there, and after the arrangement of preliminaries the parties were happily married.

FROM COLUMBUS, O,

Redistricting as a Fine Art—Some "Old Sojers" Coming Up Again—Candidates that are Talked of—Looking After the Safety of the Money.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., February 14, 1874.

If it were not for the spoils of office and the allurements of place, it were better that we should give up the ghost, or, taking some crazy old junk of a flying Dutchman, float off to the isles of the lotos eaters to forget home and country and existence itself. To the politician they *are* existence; and without them, either in anticipation or enjoyment, he is little else than the mummy at the feast, to remind others that they are mortal.

GENERAL SAM CARY,

of Cincinnati, came up here, the other day, to look after the question of redistricting the State. A good deal grizzled by this contest of former years in behalf of temperance and labor reform, and more lately of Democracy, he still keeps that half-bred courtliness and quaint farmer-like respectability which so often linger around the shadow of a once proud name. The General has a beautiful young wife, an elegant home in one of the pleasantest suburbs of Cincinnati, and could, if he were disposed, make a handsome income by the practice of his profession. But the

MAGGOT OF OFFICE-HOLDING

has got into his brain, and there is no relief for him otherwise than in its possession. He has been nimble enough at changing positions in times past, and does not mean to lose the remotest chance now. He wants to be Banning's successor in Congress. Banning, who represents his (the Second) district, never was a Democrat, but was elected by Democratic votes, as a Liberal Republican. He has now dropped the prenomen, and is reckoned as straight a Republican as Garfield or Sherman. The Second district gave him a majority of fifteen hundred in 1872, but it is an uncertain quantity. With smooth sailing, no perplexing measures to explain, and no unpleasant record for the party to apologize for, it might repeat the thing it did two years ago, and Cary getting the nomination, could be Cary elected. And this is what Cary wants, above all things. He wants the stagnant calm of the Congressional districts to be preserved. And it was to have it preserved that he came up here the other day.

BUT THE CAUCUS

thought differently. Everything is settled by the caucus here in Ohio, in this Year of Grace 1874, and of the Restoration the first. If it's the election of a fourteenth assistant Sergeant-at-arms, or a messenger boy, or a United States Senator, the thing has to be brought up properly in caucus and voted for. If it's the presentation of a bill to do away with a clerkship or to change a county seat, it has to come up in caucus and receive its support before it can be passed by either House. And when the thing came to redistricting the State, of course no power save the caucus was able to dispose of it. So a general call was sent out to the leaders in all parts of the State, the slogan was sounded, and they all came trooping in. They came together on Thursday night and discussed the thing, Cary leading off in opposition, and John McSweeny closing up in its favor, with a dozen or fifteen penny rushlights of statesmen sandwiched between. When they came to a vote, all but five or six were in favor of redistricting, and it became a fixed policy. The scheme will be brought out probably in caucus; in a week or two, and adopted there, perhaps; but it will not be presented in either House until just before the close of the session, so that it can be forced through on the dead run, and there will be no chance for the disappointed candidates to get in and change it.

BALKER, THE CYCLOPEDIA

of the party, who is engaged in the Constitutional Convention at Cincinnati, has been kept there ever since the caucus met. He has drawn maps to fix up the districts for every prominent Democrat in the State, and has fixed it so that each one can go to Congress by a handsome majority next fall. The weak part of the business, however, is that, to accommodate one, he often has to break in on the district of another. As long as he explains the thing to them singly, he can make it come out all enough, but if he were to get all of the candidates together once, and try to make the map to suit them, he would find his district lines crossing each other as badly as John Plumbe's route for the Pacific Railroad did when he marked out in the dirt with a walking stick, at the same time being assisted by a small dog chasing rats.

THE MANIA FOR SPLITTING

will be over the Ohio river districts and perhaps one or two in the northwest. Down in the Sixteenth, Bingham's old district, they will add Monroe and Tuscarawas, and cut off Guernsey and Noble counties. This would make it Democratic by a small majority; but even then it wouldn't satisfy them, for the people of Tuscarawas have made up their minds to run Senator Patrick next fall, and they can't do it without the assistance of Coshocton and Muskingum counties, where he has a great personal following. If they were to send him along the river line of counties he would be scalped. To the Fifteenth district, Marietta and Pomeroy capitals, they will add Perry county, instead of Monroe, given to the Sixteenth. Hocking and Vinton counties will be taken from the Eleventh to be given to Ross and Highland, while Adams and Pike will be given to the Scioto district to give Jim Newman a place. Clermont and Highland and Brown and Ross will be joined in one district to accommodate some Chillicothe statesman other than Neal, who represents them.

WHO ARE THE CANDIDATES?

Milton Saylor, who now represents the First district, one-half of Hamilton county, of course will want to be re-elected. He will have for an opponent George Johnston, the present Mayor. Johnston has never fully gotten over the surprise that he felt at being elected Mayor, and now believes that there is nothing beyond his reach on the political plum tree. Whichever gets the nomination will have Ben Eggleston for his opponent, and will have a big fight if he is elected. In the Second district, as I said, General Cary is already in the field, with Sam Hunt possibly to dispute the nomination with him. Hunt is a nephew of George H. Pendleton, and if he went into the contest would have all that influence in his favor. The Republican nominee will doubtless be William E. Davis, the Assistant United States Treasurer there, who was a candidate before the last caucus for Governor Hayes for the nomination. In the Auglaize district, now represented by Jamison, Judge Andrews is already spoken of, while from the accumulated disasters to British built iron ships.

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Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.... $778,251 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of five Per Cent. compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn continues semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Sub-Loan, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERGEY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCCLINTOCK, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Reid, Wm. H. Smith, John S. Dilworth, F. Rehm, G. Sellmeyer, Joshua Rhodes, R. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Ruller, Solicitor.

HENRY ABEL,

Notary Public,

No. 116 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite City Hall, Second Floor,

PITTSBURGH, PA

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM C. MCCARTHY.

FOR TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.

FOR CONTROLLER,
ROBERT M. SNODGRASS.

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Rheumatism and Gout.

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Dr. Laville's Great French Remedy

A SURE CURE.

Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills

They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for month, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; in many cases of extreme torture not more than one-half obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue

A. A. McCARTY,

NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,

BROKER,

DEALER IN

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 16, 1874.

There was nothing particularly new at the bank boards to-day. The volume of business transacted was perhaps a trifle larger than on Saturday, but still the degree of animation exhibited seems to be quite satisfactory and fully as large as the banks were disposed to expect. As the trade of the city is now passing through the season of transition from winter to spring, the movements in monetary circles is naturally restricted, though no doubt is felt that the spring will bring an animated trade. The situation on all sides is really healthy and though money is plenty, the banks are apparently well satisfied to await the development of spring business. With a few exceptions, all our leading institutions are now taking all the good paper offered by their regular depositors, and still, as a rule, remain in a position to act with considerable independence in the disposition of the idle funds now on their hands. Hence the tone of the loan market is at present much more conservative than borrowers anticipated a few weeks ago, and the applications from merchants and others for extended favors are frequently discriminated against. Short loans on collateral are easily made.

—Sales of Allegheny Valley 7-30s are reported at 92; 7 per cent. extension bonds are offered at 88, bid 75, with no transactions; Allegheny county 6's 75¼ bid; Pittsburgh 4's 55 bid; 6's 72½ bid; 7's par and interest; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7's 70 asked; and Steubenville and Indiana 6's 71 bid.

—Gold continues strong; in accounting for the advance some stress is laid upon the London fire, but the rise is generally ascribed to the inflation outlook at Washington and the heavy speculation backing of the market. The United States bond market continues strong, the investment demand from private bankers, savings institutions and financial corporations is large as a disposition is shown to place surplus funds in available investments. During the late panic much distress was caused by the difficulty of readily converting securities into money, and it is this fact which has caused so sharp an inquiry for government bonds of all descriptions. The general market closed strong on the basis of 119¾ to 120 for 5-20s of 1867.

The aggregate sales of railroad bonds reached about $125,000, the demand being lively and running principally to the old established roads, securities of which are considered unapproachable in point of excellence. New York Central 6s fetched 93½, Erie 3d, 100¾, and Chicago and Northwest 1sts par, the consolidated gold coupons selling at 86¾. Firsts of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central advanced to 90¼, seconds selling at 68. Of the defaulted bonds, Canada Southern firsts sold at 70. The following are the quotations of the Pacific mortgages: Central firsts closing at 96¼ bid; Westerns, 87 bid; Union firsts, 86 to 86½; Land Grants, 83¼ to 82½; Income 10s, 82½ to 82¾.

—The State bond market was perhaps a shade more active, Tennessees being noticeably strong and higher on sales of old at 85¼ and new at 85, the respective closing quotations being 84¼ bid and 84 bid. The new funding series sold at 66¼, closing at 66 to 66½. Virginias were lower, the old being 37 to 39½; new 42; and deferred, 11½ to 12; consols offering at 51½. In the North Carolinas, sales of the three series of special tax issues were made at 10½, that being also the closing bid. Old South Carolinas close at 2; bid, new July issues at 9½ to 10½, and April at 15 bid. In the Missouris the plain sixes sold at 93½, closing at 93½ to 94, and the St. Joseph issue at 91½ to 92.

—We have received a copy of the *Financial Record*, a new publication issued in Boston by the American Social Science Association. The *Record* will be published weekly for the next three months, and may be continued beyond that period. It will be a record of facts and opinions on the questions of national finance which are now occupying so much of the attention of the people.

—The financial question has received but slight attention from Congress during the past week, the Senate having been occupied most of the time with the amendatory Bankrupt bill, and the House with the Army Appropriation bill.

—Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, has laid before the Ways and Means Committee of the House a new plan for resumption, the leading idea of which is the redemption of legal tenders in coin at a fixed rate—say $100 in coin to be given for $110 in notes, the difference between coin and paper to be regularly diminished at intervals of four months until it disappears altogether. The bill does not expressly provide for the destruction of greenbacks so purchased at a discount, and indeed it implies that they may be re-issued. Under this bill, too, the government would be in the position of formally discrediting its own promises to pay, and yet constantly issuing more of them.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 16, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Western Union Tele'g	42	43¼	29¾	29¾	43¾
Pacific Mail	36½	....	....	36	36
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	95
Wells Fargo Express	....	....	....	....	64
American Express	64¾	....	....	64¾	64¾
United States Express	....	....	....	....	50
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	48¾	....	....	48¾	48¾
Michigan Central	91¾	....	91¾	92⅛	91¾
Michigan Southern	82¾	82¾	....	82¾	82¾
Illinois Central	105	....	....	105½	105½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96¾	....	....	96¾	96¾
Chicago & Northwestern	18⅝	....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Do Preferred	58¾	....	....	58¾	58¾
Rock Island	108½	....	107¾	107¾	107
St. Paul	36¾	....	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do Preferred	73	....	....	73	73
Wabash	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	93½	....
Ohio and Mississippi	33¾	....	33¾	33¾	33¾
Union Pacific	35¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Chicago Alton	....	....	....	....	95
Boston, Hartford & Erie	2	....	....	2	2
Harlem	125½	....	....	125½	126

—Luther S. Kauffman, banker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	119¾	120¼
5-20s, 1862	117¾	117¾
5-20s, 1864	119¾	119¾
5-20s, 1865	119¾	120¼
5-20s, July	119¾	119¾
5-20s, 1867	120¼	120¼
5-20s, 1868	119¾	119¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	116¾	117¼
U. S. 5s, 1881	113¾	113¾

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	51
Penna. Scrip	97¾
Reading	57¾
United Co.'s N. J.	123
Oil Creek, bid	17½
Lehigh Valley	60
A. V. R. R. Scrip	92
Central Transportation	43½
Empire Transportation	50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, February 16, 1874.

REMARKS—As foreshadowed on Saturday there has been a very material reduction in choice western brands of flour, such as Rising Sun, Penn Mills, Madison Mills, &c. We are not authorized to state whether home manufactured flours will "follow suit" in the way of reduced prices.

All other articles rule about the same in price as at our last report. We may remark that the receipts of potatoes are unusually heavy, and the general impression seems to be that the late high prices will have to give way.

Owing to the general uniformity in prices we will not extend our remarks.

Below will be found the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	578	Apples, bbls	119
Corn, bbls	1,061	Hay, tons	1,061
Barley, sks	399	Butter, pkgs	39
Oats, sks	283	Potatoes, bush	3,310
Bacon, tons	4		

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—X $5 ⅌ bbl; XX $6; India ale $10 ⅌ bbl; Bass's English ale, in casks, 5 doz bottles $7.50; 2 doz pints $7; 4 doz pints $12 25; 2 doz quarts $10.50; 4 doz quarts $16 50; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20.75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in casks, 5 doz bottles $7.50; 2 doz pints $7; 4 doz quarts $12 25; 2 doz quarts $16 50; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20.75; Wm. Younger's Scotch ale, in casks, 5 doz bottles $7.50; 2 doz pints $7; 4 doz quarts $12 25; 2 doz quarts $16 50; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20.75; Wm. Younger's Edinburgh ale, in casks, 5 doz bottles $7.50; 2 doz pints $7; 4 doz quarts $12 25; 2 doz quarts $16 50; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20.75; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 ⅌ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $3 ⅌ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ⅌ doz, Caswell, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1.75 ⅌ doz.

APPLES—Sales of choice at $4 ⅌ bbl; inferior $2 75@3 00 ⅌ bbl.

ASHES—Sods ash, common 3½@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 9c; black lead 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 6@7c ⅌ gal.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Hams, sugar cured extra ⅌ lb, 12c; shoulders, sugar cured ⅌ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 13c; dried beef, sugar cured ⅌ lb, 16½c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured ⅌ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders ⅌ lb, 8½c; bacon rib sides ⅌ lb, 9½c; bacon short rib sides ⅌ lb, 9½c; bacon clear sides, 10½c ⅌ lb; mess pork ⅌ bbl, $16 75; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ⅌ lb, 9½c; refined do for summer use, in half bbls, 11c ⅌ lb; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11c ⅌ lb; lard, refined, in 5 lb cartons, ⅌ lb, 12c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, ⅌ lb, 12½c; refined do in 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined do in 5 lb pails, ⅌ lb, 16½c; refined do in 6 lb pails, 13½c; hams scalped, 12c.

BUTTER—The receipts of choice are still short of the demand. We quote as follows: Extra 35@37c; prime to choice 32@34c; fair to prime 28@30c; common to fair 12@18c.

BEANS—Choice white navy at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales of red and red tipped at 5½@6c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; hurl 9½@10c ⅌ lb.

BOOKS—Prices unchanged at 20@25 ⅌ hundred.

BROOMS—No 2, $2 ⅌ doz; No 3, $2 50 ⅌ doz; No 4, $3 ⅌ doz; No 5, $3 50 ⅌ doz; No 6, $4 ⅌ doz; parlor brooms $1 ⅌ doz; toy brooms and whisps $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@35c ⅌ dozen additional.

BASKETS—Sales of market, $1 50@1 75 ⅌ doz; do $1 60; ⅌ bu, $3; 1 ½ bu $5 50; 5 ⅌ cans $27; 10 ⅌ bbl, $50; do, 40c.

CARBON OIL—Sales f. o. b. at works at 13½c with the usual advance on small lots from store.

CANNED GOODS—Pineapples, 3 ⅌ can, ⅌ doz, $2; 2 ⅌ peaches, ⅌ doz, $2; 3 ⅌ pie peaches, ⅌ doz, $2 50; Winslow's corn, 2 ⅌ doz, $1 80; 3 ⅌ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 ⅌ doz; 3 ⅌ tomatoes, ⅌ doz, $2 25@2 50; 3 ⅌ peaches, ⅌ doz, $3 50; 3 ⅌ pumpkin, ⅌ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE—The market is reported more active, with sales at the following figures: Ohio dairy at 12½@12c; prime Ohio factory, September at 13½@12c; prime Ohio factory, September at 13½@12c; prime Ohio factory, September at 13

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.
FEBRUARY 16, 1874.

	Cents
Badger, Wm., City, Pa.	2
Breuna, J. A., Cleveland, O.	2
Boyce, Mrs. S. A., Altoona, Pa.	2
Engelhardt, Adam, Unionville, Conn.	2
Henn, G., Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Hillmann, W., Cranberry, Pa.	2
McGahre, Louis A., Brinton, Pa.	2
McGuire, James L., Brinton, Pa.	2
Rossiows, Wm., West Meridian, Conn.	2
Voxberger, Wm., City, Pa.	2

R. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

A New Firm.

On first page will be found the card announcing the admission of Messrs. A. R. McConnell and W. C. Borland into partnership in the boot and shoe establishment of J. H. Borland, Nos. 53 and 55 Wood street. This house, under the control of Mr. Borland, has gained a world-wide reputation of doing a large and legitimate business. With the addition of the two gentlemen above, who enter into the firm with years of practical business qualifications, the new firm, J. H. Borland & Co., must necessarily continue to be a most prosperous and successful one.

Another Postponement.

The case of the Commonwealth against John Ross, Frank Ardary, Robert Dickson and Thomas Blair, charged with conspiracy and fraud, came up for a hearing before Alderman McMaster's at one o'clock yesterday.

The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Bayne, and the defendants by Messrs. John H. Hampton, M. W. Acheson and A. M. Brown. On hearing the charges against them, and had also been engaged as counsel for the defense, by mutual consent of all parties a mutual acquiescence of the hearing was had until Monday of next week, at the same hour.

Robbery on Penn Street.

Two men, disguised as beggars, were kindly furnished a repast at No. 81 Penn street, on Sunday evening, and afterwards, while the family were at church, carried off a valuable gold necklace, worth about one hundred dollars; a pair of gold earrings, two gold rings, one pair of gold vest chains, a amethyst ring; a pocketbook and some articles of clothing. A man employed for the house noticed the two men who asked for food prowling around afterwards, so there can be but little doubt that they are the guilty parties, and that the beggary business was simply a dodge to enable them to examine the premises. The matter is being investigated by the detectives.

Appointment of Overseers.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the following named persons were appointed overseers of the poor to be in addition to the Board of Guardians, designated, under the fourth section of the new election law:

Borough of Sharpsburg—Robert Kelley and Wm. A. Lewis.

Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh—William McBride and Thomas J. Gourlay.

Shaler Township, District No. 1—William Seibert and Edward Bliss.

Eleventh Ward, Pittsburgh—William Haney and Henry J. Hackmaster.

Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh—Peter McCusker and James B. Moore.

Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh—N. Stokely and John McCullih.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Messrs. Baker and Farron opened their engagement last evening to a very good house. "Chris and Lena; or, German Life on the Mississippi," is the title of the play, into which they crowd a large number of songs, dances and witticisms. The plot of the piece is unimportant, save as it gives scope for the comicalities of the stars, but is of sufficient interest to hold attention to it. Mr. Baker is "Chris," and does the raw Dutch emigrant to the life. His songs and dances are exceptionally good. Mr. Farron assumes the double role of a pretty Dutch girl and a rollicking Irishman, sustaining himself remarkably well in each department of his work. Of the support, Mr. Price took the lead. Miss Wilmot is quite up to the average of such parts we don't wonder at her mixing her ideals now and then. In the main, her "Lucy" was natural and effective.

In short, the new engagement can hardly fail of success, since it furnishes a long evening of innocent amusement, with no offensive features of vulgarity from beginning to end. The audience last night were kept in a hearty laugh for three hours, which is good medicine for everybody, and easy to take. The same programme for to-night.

The Opera of "Martha."

At the request of a large number of our citizens, the Gounod Club have consented to repeat the opera of "Martha," peforme d by them at Library Hall on the evening of the 10th inst., before one of the largest audiences ever assembled in that hall. The cast of characters will be the same, and the really magnificent chorus will again appear. We append the cast of leading characters:

Lady Harriett	Mrs. Louisa K. Camp
Nancy	Miss Teresa Honne
Lionel	Mr. Paul Zimmerman
Plunket	Mr. Paul Boehme
Lord Tristan	Mr. Clarence Rinehart
The Sheriff	Mr. B. M. Evenson

The nine o'clock train will begin at Kinder & Bro's, No. 122 Wood street, at nine o'clock this morning. A half dozen young men went there at seven o'clock last evening, and remained about the "silent watches of the night," in order to be on time this morning. There will no doubt be a larger crowd on that of last week, when nearly every seat in the house had been taken within three hours after the opening of the box sheets.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There was another very large audience here last night, to see the wonders provided by Managers Gardner and Trimble, and their patrons were not disappointed. Mr. Nichols brothers did their box, bag and basket trick so cleverly as to mystify all beholders. The Morosco Family, Willie Gray, Lizzie Semple, Dan De Vera, Emma May, Lizzie Semple, and a large number of other fine performers participate in the performance.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Operations During the Past Year.

From the statistics, which are being compiled for the annual report of the Board of Fire Commissioners, it appears that the total number of alarms of fire during the last year were 227. Of these 212 were for actual fires, twelve were false alarms, and three were given for the purpose of testing the members of the Department. The total loss by the 212 fires was $211,959, on which the aggregate amount of insurance paid was $152,789. The value of property destroyed upon which there was no insurance, was $59,290. The total insurance on property burned or partially damaged amounted to $674,000.

This showing speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Paid Fire Department.

THE COUNTY VALUATIONS.

Real Estate Assessments Increased from $44,000,000 to $352,000,000.

We learn from Mr. Beckert, County Commissioner, that under the recent efforts to raise the county valuations to something approaching a cash basis, the following result has been attained, compared with the previous year:

County valuation, 1873	$ 44,000,000
County valuation, 1874	352,000,000
Increase over 1873	$308,000,000
Millage levied in 1873	1 mill
Millage levied in 1874	1½

The assessment of personal property will show a proportionate increase.

A DECLINATION.

To the Republican Voters of the Eleventh Ward.

Notwithstanding my declination at the suggestion meeting of Thursday evening last, you have thought best to nominate me for Council. I am under obligations to you, and the citizens of the ward, for honors conferred on me in the past, and am grateful for this mark of your continued confidence, but I most respectfully decline the proffered honor, and cannot at present, under any circumstances, be your candidate.

I have made request of the chairman of the proper committee that the name of my competitor, Mr. Charles Meyran, be presented as the regular nominee.

I ask you all to support him, as he has the time, the ability and the experience to properly represent the ward in City Councils.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.

RAILROADS IN THE CITY.

Meeting in the City—Extension of the Oakland Railroad.

The Railroad Committee met last evening, the Chairman, Mr. J. C. Bedley, presiding. The petition presented in Select Council on Monday last, asking Councils to grant the Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company to construct, maintain and operate their railway on Dennison avenue between Fifth And Penn avenues, Penn avenue between Dennison and Hiland avenues, and Hiland avenue, between Penn and Fifth avenues, was read, and the clerk directed to prepare an ordinance granting the privileges, to be reported to Councils on Monday next.

A petition for placing a watchman at the intersection of the Greensburg Turnpike and Pennsylvania Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Chislett, the clerk was directed to prepare a resolution requesting the railroad company to station a watchman at this point, to be reported to Councils at next meeting.

Adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

CAUGHT ON A FLY.

A Little Conversation Just Before Meeting.

Elsewhere we refer to the Smith, or rather Phillips meeting as it turned out to be, held in the Allegheny Diamond last night. Just before the band arrived, two prominent Republicans, John Negraw and Sam Hastings, met in the main hall of the City Building when the following conversation ensued:

Mr. Hastings—Well, John, are you going to support Davy Smith?

Mr. Negraw—Support him, how could I, after your actions?

Mr. Hastings—My advice, why what do you mean?

Mr. Negraw—Why, didn't you tell me that you couldn't vote for Davy Smith?

Mr. Hastings—Me! On what grounds?

Mr. Negraw—On these grounds: You told me that Davy Smith packed caucuses all the time, and I believed you and gave him up. I am for Ormsby Phillips.

There was a big laugh just there and the parties separated.

EQUALIZATION.

Workingmen! Small Householders!

TAX-PAYERS!

Read and be Convinced.

The attempt has been made to make political capital against William C. McCartny, the candidate for Mayor, on the ground that he was the originator of the Equalization ordinance, and that the ordinance discriminated against certain persons. Read how it has benefited the poor man, who has heretofore paid more than his just share of taxes. We will present a few instances, showing that the poor man's tax has invariably been

Reduced Under Equalization.

Take the case of David Aiken, Jr., of the Twentieth ward. Under the old rule of taxation, he, owning 93½ acres of land, with improvements, was assessed at a valuation of $5,942; under equalization he is assessed at $16,490.

A. J. Ferguson, of the Twentieth ward. Lot 100 in Denniston plan, two story frame on the same. Under the old rule of taxation was assessed at $200; under equalization, $1800.

Mrs. Kitty Hoop, of the Twentieth ward, assessed upon lot acres of land, with improvements. Under the old rule she paid tax upon a valuation of $14,800; under equalization she pays a tax upon a valuation of $61,850.

A. Dennis; lot 30 by 100; East Liberty; two-story brick business on same. Under old rule paid upon a valuation of $900; under equalization he pays upon a valuation of $3,500.

Alex King, of the Nineteenth ward; 42 acres of land with improvements. Under the old rule was assessed at $5,460; under equalization $24,000.

Christ. Ackerman, of the Nineteenth ward. Lot No. 190 feet, with improvements. Under the old rule was assessed at $700; under equalization $3,000.

Mrs. O. Brown, of the Nineteenth ward, 22½ acres of land. Under the old rule was assessed $6,294; under equalization $24,600.

R. F. McClelland, of the Nineteenth ward. Lot 50 by 150 feet, with improvements. Under the old rule was assessed and paid tax upon a valuation of $800; under equalization he pays upon a valuation of $3,000.

Samuel Chadwick, of the Twenty-first ward. Fifty four acres of land, with improvements, was assessed under the old rule $1,185; under equalization, $10,000.

David Brady, of the Twenty-first ward. Two lots, Nos. 17 and 18, Homewood, with one story frame house, was assessed under the old rule at $300; under equalization, $1200.

Joseph Anderson's heirs, of the Twenty-first ward. Sixty acres of land with improvements, was assessed under the old rule and paid taxes upon a valuation of $1,781; under equalization, $12,800.

William Walker, of the Twenty-first ward. Lot of ground in McGurk's plan, two story frame house, frame stable, was assessed under the old rule and paid tax upon a valuation of $180; under equalization he pays upon $1000.

The above instances are selected from among thousands that are upon the books of the Board of Equalization to show that William C. McCarthy's ordinance is for the benefit of the poor man, but not against the rich, for in this republic all men are equal before the law, and should be taxed in proportion to the amount they own of this world's goods.

Workingmen, it remains for you to prove that you possess sufficient intelligence to discriminate between those who would impose heavy burdens upon you, and those that have had the courage to champion your cause. Go to the polls and prove also that you possess independence and courage to vote for the man who befriended you. That man is

WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.

THE WATER WORKS.

Card from Joseph L. Lowry, Mechanical Engineer, in Reply to the Statement of Mr. Douglass

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Permit me to reply through your columns to a communication from Mr. John Douglass, which appeared in Saturday's issue. Mr. Douglass states that the Secretary of the Water Commissioners refused to show him a statement submitted by me to the committee, and which Mr. Douglass desired to see in order to inform himself concering the accuracy of certain statements contained in a paragraph which appeared in the Pittsburgh Commercial, a reply to the gist of my communication to the committee. Until I read Mr. Douglass' card I was not aware that he had applied for permission to see the communication. I believe, and act upon the principle that when a statement made by me is submitted to the Committee, it becomes public property. If Mr. Douglass had applied to me, I would have shown him a copy of the communication referred to. For some unexplained cause, Mr. Douglass neglected to publish a card, in which he asserts that the statements set forth in the COMMERCIAL, report are "entirely unfounded," and declares that I caused suits or attachments to be made against him by his workmen. The statement is erroneous in every particular, as is also the statement that I "was perfectly aware that the purchase money of stone and materials sold by Mr. Douglass to the Water Commission, was to be, and was appropriated in the first instance to the payment of all Douglass, labor accounts," and that I was "instrumental in procuring that appropriation."

The statement referred to was taken from my cash book, and gave an exact statement of the amount of money received and disbursed. It was necessary in that statement to show the cash on hand at each date. When I assumed charge of the work, there was due Mr. Douglass workmen from one to two and a half months wages. I was instructed by the Board of Water Commissioners placed in my hands $2,600, or what was then in advance of wages. The Board before the regular pay, and the same deducted from the total amount due them at the regular pay, as the books, and that statement submitted to the Committee, and to which Mr. Douglass takes exception, will show. In rendering that statement it was necessary, in a clear comprehension of the matter, to include the whole amount paid the workmen in the field. It is said, from the 1st to 6th month of October, which amounted to $16,773 81. The amount expended for freights, supplies and railway tickets for myself, assistants and workmen made up the amount of $17,340 70, which troubles Mr. Douglass. My very anxiety to avoid error, or the possibility of misapprehension in this instance, has been seized upon as a pretext for an attack upon me.

So far from being instrumental in procuring the appropriation alluded to by Mr. Douglass, I opposed the payment of any money to Mr. Douglass until the value of the stone quarried and cut by him was proved by values. My course throughout this matter has been so plain, and straightforward that I have nothing to conceal. Inasmuch as Mr. Douglass courts publicity, I will submit the following data to the public to decide their true character:

The appraisers appointed by Mr. Douglass' in tance to value the stone quarried and cut at Clinton quarry, and tools, allowed him.....$5,036 50
At Shade's quarry.....1,409 21
Excavating at foundation.....9,427 60

Total.....$15,872 31

Believing the appraisement was erroneous, I procured the services of Mr. James Devlin and William Martin, well-known civil engineers, in whom I have the fullest confidence, who, after a careful measurement of the stone in the two boats, appraisers got over the work in about two hours, returned the following figures:

Clinton quarry.....$5,232 50
Difference between appraisers' and Devlin and Martin's measurement.....$4,804 00

I also had Mr. Martin, who was present at the pumping works, a gentleman whose experience in the business embraces thirty years, measure the stone obtained from and lying at Shade's quarry, who returned the following figures: $4,807 31.

Difference between engineer's valuation, as taken from Douglass' books, and the actual measurement, allowing same price per perch as allowed by appraisers at Clinton for cut stone, and higher for rubble, and nearly double for large stone.....$2,691 90
Add difference at Clinton.....2,804 00

Total.....$5,495 90

In addition to the above discrepancies, Mr. Douglass received for work done at the foundation $6,475 99, while, according to the measurements made by the city engineer, he was entitled to but.....$4,427 70
Add for stone.....2,000 00

Excess paid Douglass.....$2,048 29

The appraisers also allowed Mr. Douglass $4,118 99, for tools at the pumping works, of which the city has had the use of only a small amount, which, at the appraisers valuation, leaves a bill of sundries amounting to $3,000 00. Leaving these out of the account, in my opinion Mr. Douglass has been paid $7,424 99 more than he was entitled to. Messrs. Devlin & Martin are unbiased in this matter, have no connection whatever with the work under my charge, and their measurements will not be questioned by any disinterested person.

Respectfully, JOSEPH L. LOWRY,
Mechanical and Hydraulic Engineer.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths in the Two Cities During the Week Just Closed.

The Health Officers of

PITTSBURGH.

W. Snively, M. D., Physician to the Pittsburgh Board of Health, reports a total of seventy-one deaths in the city during the week ending February 11. The causes of death were as follows: Abscess of brain, 1; accident on railroad, 1; asthma, 1; congestion of brain, 1; bronchitis, 4; Bright's disease, 2; cholera morbus, 1; cerebritis, 2; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2; consumption, 5; convulsions, 2; debility, 1; diarrhea, 1; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; hydrophophy, heart, 1; invagination, 1; congestion of the liver, 1; congestion of the lungs, 2; acute laryngitis, 2; marasmus, 3; malformation of the heart, 1 meningitis, 3; measles, 1; necro peritonitas, 1 old age, 3; ovarian tumor, 1; poison, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 6; pleuro pneumonia, 1; pericarditis 1; septicemia, 1; unknown, 1; uterine hemorrhage, 1. Following is the classification: White: males, 33; females, 30; Colored, males, 1; females, 4. Under one year, 18; from one to two years, 6; from two to five years, 6; from five to ten years, 6; from five to ten years, 2; from ten to fifteen years, 2; from fifteen to twenty years, 6; from twenty to thirty years, 8; from thirty to forty years, 5; from forty to fifty years, 5; from fifty to sixty years, 1; from sixty to seventy years, 3; from seventy to eighty years, 2; from eighty to ninety years, 1; from ninety to one hundred years, 2.

ALLEGHENY.

Fifteen deaths occurred in Allegheny the past week from the following causes: Inflammation of the stomach, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 4; stillborn, 2; consumption, 2; convulsions, 1; pneumonia, 2; scarletina, 1; phthysis pulmonalis, 1 chorea, 1. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 5; from one to five, 2; from five to ten, 2; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 1; from sixty to seventy, 1. Males, 5; females, 10. White, 13; colored, 2.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Dist lict Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The jury in the case of Thompson & Simon vs. Marshall Bros. & Co., garnishees of Robert Blackstock, being an action on an execution attachment, the jury found the sum of $600.

The case of the Union Savings and Deposit Bank vs. John Burney; an action on a promissory note, is on trial before Judge Ewing.

The case of D. S. H. Gilmore vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., an action to recover on a note for $2,500, drawn and indorsed as in the previous cases reported, is on trial before Judge White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

148. McDonald for use vs. O'Neil.
172. Rose vs. Executor.
177. Young & Booth for use vs. Crozier.
183. McDonald vs. McCartney et al.
138. Lisberger vs. Pfaum.
139. Pfaum vs. Lisberger.
150. Spangler vs. Dryer.
158. Roth vs. Hill.
184. Gilmore & Nelson vs. City of Pittsburgh.
185. Lancashire vs. Bardsley.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The cases of Robert Watson vs. Hunter, Wood & Co., are still on trial before Judge Stowe.

The case of Joseph L. McKinney vs. James J. Wood, Charles A. Wood, James Fried, John Tuttle and George Johnson, an action of replevin, is on trial before Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

47. (O. L.) Hutchison vs. Williams & Co.
115. (O. L.) Phillips vs. Cluley.
111. Waughter vs. Barnett, Sr.
113. Kingsbury vs. Stearn.
118. Coll vs. Grimes.
116. Owens vs. Robinson township.
114. McGovern vs. City Bank.
118. McNamee vs. O'Neil.
119. Smith et al vs. Canant et al.
120. Devore vs. Sampson et al.
123. Cunningham vs. Cunningham.
134. Langan vs. Shady Side Building and Loan Association.
125. Good vs. Zang.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Henry Bucher Swoope.

The serious illness of the Hon. H. B. Swoope, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and editor of the "Evening Telegraph" of this city, terminated in death yesterday morning, at a quarter before four o'clock, at his residence in East Liberty. As our readers generally are aware, Mr. Swoope had been in ill health for several years, and for two or three weeks past his situation had been critical. He was afflicted with hemorrhoids, and his physician, Dr. King, had concluded that the only chance of saving his life was by resorting to a surgical operation. After the operation there were indications of a recovery, but these were but delusive and temporary, and the patient sank rapidly and expired. The "Telegraph" of last evening contains the following biographical sketch:

Mr. Swoope was born in the town of Huntingdon, in this State, on the 17th of July, 1831. His father, Doctor William Swoope, was an eminent physician of central Pennsylvania, and intended his son for the medical profession. He attended medical lectures for two years at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and subsequently graduated his studies in his father's office at Huntingdon. The bent of his mind, however, was rather towards law and politics, than medicine, and he entered the office of Hon. John Scott, at present United States Senator, with whom he pursued his legal studies with characteristic energy. He was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-one years of age, and was associated with Mr. Scott at Huntingdon for about a year and a half. In 1851, Mr. Swoope removed to Lancaster, where he rapidly attained a high position in his profession as a successful lawyer, and was entrusted with cases of the highest importance. In politics he was an active Whig as long as the Whig party survived; then a member of the American party, and on its formation became a leading supporter of the Republican party in action and organization. He remained in Clearfield, practicing with great success in the State and United States courts, until President Grant, in January, 1870, appointed him United States District Attorney for the Western District, in which capacity he has since been removed to Pittsburgh, and has been a resident here since that time. In February last, he was reappointed and commissioned for another four years' term as United States Attorney.

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN THE COURTS.

Due respect was paid to the memory of the deceased, yesterday, by the members of the bar, his death having been announced in the several courts.

In the United States District Court, Judge McCandless presiding, W. S. Purviance, Esq., made the announcement, and paid a fitting tribute to the learning ability and fidelity of the deceased. He was followed by Josiah Cohen, Esq., who highly eulogized Mr. Swoope's character as an orator and an advocate. Judge McCandless said he was deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. He had known Mr. Swoope, an able and distinguished lawyer, and for the last few years he had been intimately associated with him in the transaction of the business of the government and the course of the United States. He was a man of eminent ability, a profound lawyer, an accomplished scholar and eloquent orator. He had, in the discharge upon the bar and upon the public. I deeply deplore his loss, and join with the bar in paying a proper respect to his memory, and therefore, out of respect to his memory, the court will now adjourn.

In the District Court, Judge White, Hon. R. B. Carnahan, Mr. Swoope's predecessor in office, said: I make to the Court the announcement of the death of the Hon. H. B. Swoope, United States District Attorney. The event took place about four o'clock this morning. It is not for me on this occasion to go into anything like eulogium on the character of the deceased. I may state to your Honor, which is no doubt known to you, that for over forty-three or forty-four years of age, and before his residence in Pittsburgh, he had attained a high standing at the bar, and was recognized throughout the State as one of the leading lawyers of the State. Since his residence among us, holding the office of United States District Attorney, by his industry and ability, and great professional and learning he has added to his reputation and has been recognized, not only here, but throughout the State, as a gentleman of distinguished abilities. It is not only proper it seems to me, in view of the official position which he held in the party, and the character he maintained in that position, for I personally know that he was regarded by the Attorney General as one of the most efficient Attorneys in the United States, it is only proper that this Court should take some minute of his death and adjourn out of respect to his memory. At the close of these remarks this court adjourned.

In the Common Pleas, before Judge Collier, C. S. Fetterman, Esq., addressed the court in appropriate and moved an adjournment. The motion was seconded by Robert Woods, Esq., who remarked that, as a lawyer and especially as a United States Attorney, Mr. Swoope stood at the head of his profession, which was remarkable for its faults. Major A. M. Brown followed in a speech embracing the literary and legal acquirements of the deceased, and expressed the deepest regret at his untimely death. Judge Collier expressed his regret at the death of Mr. Swoope, and adjourned the court.

Mr. Swoope was married to the daughter of Mr. Swoope in Judge Swoope's branch of the Common Pleas, and leaves a family.

MR. SWOOPE'S LAST HOURS.

The "Leader" gives the following account of the last hours of the deceased: For the last two or three days he sank rapidly, and early last night his physician, Dr. King, told him that he could not live him almost constantly, informed his patient that he was at death's door. Mr. Swoope, who all the time retained his full consciousness, said was able to converse, called one of the clerks of his office, who was at his bedside, close to him about midnight, and familiarly spoke to him of his condition was dangerous. The clerk nodded an assent, and then for the first time apparently the patient realized the condition of his wife and family and a married sister were at his bedside, and with fortitude commendable in all, bade them good-by, last his voice commenced to break. He complained of a heavy oppression on his chest, and said: "If that could only be relieved I could live." About half past midnight he asked Dr. King again if he was going to die. The physician replied that there was now no possible hope of his recovery. Then said Mr. Swoope, "I have no merit of my own, and I commit my soul to Jesus Christ." He then bade each one of his family farewell, and requested that he might have made my peace with my God through the Lord Jesus Christ." After this he remained very faint, and at 3:45 died.

Mr. Swoope was a little over forty-three years of age at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and three children—one a boy of eighteen years, another boy of ten years, and the third a girl.

He requested, before his death, that his body be taken to Clearfield, Pa., (his former home) for burial. His aged mother and sister reside in that town.

THAT SOAP BUSINESS.

By "Julius Macabees."

The great panic of 1873 will undoubtedly be remembered by thousands of people as a time when they were put in many unpleasant predicaments. The one who had to pass through the ordeal last winter, I can thoroughly sympathize with any of those who have suffered from the pressing weight for the necessities of existence. It would be in one respect useless, as well as egotistical on my own behalf to publish, I will submit, in showing the duty of the public to decide their true character:

The appraisers appointed by Mr. Douglass' in tance to value the stone quarried and cut at Clinton quarry, and tools, allowed him.....$5,036 50
At Shade's quarry.....1,409 21
Excavating at foundation.....9,427 60

Total.....$15,872 31

Believing the appraisement was erroneous, I procured the services of Mr. James Devlin and William Martin, well-known civil engineers, in whom I have the fullest confidence, who, after a careful measurement of the stone in the two boats, appraisers got over the work in about two hours, returned the following figures:

Clinton quarry.....$5,232 50
Difference between appraisers' and Devlin and Martin's measurement.....$4,804 00

I also had Mr. Martin, who was present at the pumping works, a gentleman whose experience in the business embraces thirty years, measure the stone obtained from and lying at Shade's quarry, who returned the following figures: $4,807 31.

Difference between engineer's valuation, as taken from Douglass' books, and the actual measurement, allowing same price per perch as allowed by appraisers at Clinton for cut stone, and higher for rubble, and nearly double for large stone.....$2,691 90
Add difference at Clinton.....2,804 00

Total.....$5,495 90

In addition to the above discrepancies, Mr. Douglass received for work done at the foundation $6,475 99, while, according to the measurements made by the city engineer, he was entitled to but.....$4,427 70
Add for stone.....2,000 00

Excess paid Douglass.....$2,048 29

The appraisers also allowed Mr. Douglass $4,118 99, for tools at the pumping works, of which the city has had the use of only a small amount, which, at the appraisers valuation, leaves a bill of sundries amounting to $3,000 00. Leaving these out of the account, in my opinion Mr. Douglass has been paid $7,424 99 more than he was entitled to. Messrs. Devlin & Martin are unbiased in this matter, have no connection whatever with the work under my charge, and their measurements will not be questioned by any disinterested person.

Respectfully, JOSEPH L. LOWRY,
Mechanical and Hydraulic Engineer.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths in the Two Cities During the Week Just Closed.

The Health Officers of

PITTSBURGH.

W. Snively, M. D., Physician to the Pittsburgh Board of Health, reports a total of seventy-one deaths in the city during the week ending February 11. The causes of death were as follows: Abscess of brain, 1; accident on railroad, 1; asthma, 1; congestion of brain, 1; bronchitis, 4; Bright's disease, 2; cholera morbus, 1; cerebritis, 2; cerebro spinal meningitis, 2; consumption, 5; convulsions, 2; debility, 1; diarrhea, 1; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 1; hydrophophy, heart, 1; invagination, 1; congestion of the liver, 1; congestion of the lungs, 2; acute laryngitis, 2; marasmus, 3; malformation of the heart, 1 meningitis, 3; measles, 1; necro peritonitas, 1 old age, 3; ovarian tumor, 1; poison, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 6; pleuro pneumonia, 1; pericarditis 1; septicemia, 1; unknown, 1; uterine hemorrhage, 1. Following is the classification: White: males, 33; females, 30; Colored, males, 1; females, 4. Under one year, 18; from one to two years, 6; from two to five years, 6; from five to ten years, 6; from five to ten years, 2; from ten to fifteen years, 2; from fifteen to twenty years, 6; from twenty to thirty years, 8; from thirty to forty years, 5; from forty to fifty years, 5; from fifty to sixty years, 1; from sixty to seventy years, 3; from seventy to eighty years, 2; from eighty to ninety years, 1; from ninety to one hundred years, 2.

ALLEGHENY.

Fifteen deaths occurred in Allegheny the past week from the following causes: Inflammation of the stomach, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 4; stillborn, 2; consumption, 2; convulsions, 1; pneumonia, 2; scarletina, 1; phthysis pulmonalis, 1 chorea, 1. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 5; from one to five, 2; from five to ten, 2; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 1; from sixty to seventy, 1. Males, 5; females, 10. White, 13; colored, 2.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Dist lict Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The jury in the case of Thompson & Simon vs. Marshall Bros. & Co., garnishees of Robert Blackstock, being an action on an execution attachment, the jury found the sum of $600.

The case of the Union Savings and Deposit Bank vs. John Burney; an action on a promissory note, is on trial before Judge Ewing.

The case of D. S. H. Gilmore vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., an action to recover on a note for $2,500, drawn and indorsed as in the previous cases reported, is on trial before Judge White.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

148. McDonald for use vs. O'Neil.
172. Rose vs. Executor.
177. Young & Booth for use vs. Crozier.
183. McDonald vs. McCartney et al.
138. Lisberger vs. Pfaum.
139. Pfaum vs. Lisberger.
150. Spangler vs. Dryer.
158. Roth vs. Hill.
184. Gilmore & Nelson vs. City of Pittsburgh.
185. Lancashire vs. Bardsley.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The cases of Robert Watson vs. Hunter, Wood & Co., are still on trial before Judge Stowe.

The case of Joseph L. McKinney vs. James J. Wood, Charles A. Wood, James Fried, John Tuttle and George Johnson, an action of replevin, is on trial before Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

47. (O. L.) Hutchison vs. Williams & Co.
115. (O. L.) Phillips vs. Cluley.
111. Waughter vs. Barnett, Sr.
113. Kingsbury vs. Stearn.
118. Coll vs. Grimes.
116. Owens vs. Robinson township.
114. McGovern vs. City Bank.
118. McNamee vs. O'Neil.
119. Smith et al vs. Canant et al.
120. Devore vs. Sampson et al.
123. Cunningham vs. Cunningham.
134. Langan vs. Shady Side Building and Loan Association.
125. Good vs. Zang.

EQUALIZATION.

Workingmen! Small Householders!

TAX-PAYERS!

Read and be Convinced.

The attempt has been made to make political capital against William C. McCartny, the candidate for Mayor, on the ground that he was the originator of the Equalization ordinance, and that the ordinance discriminated against certain persons. Read how it has benefited the poor man, who has heretofore paid more than his just share of taxes. We will present a few instances, showing that the poor man's tax has invariably been

Reduced Under Equalization.

Take the case of David Aiken, Jr., of the Twentieth ward. Under the old rule of taxation, he, owning 93½ acres of land, with improvements, was assessed at a valuation of $5,942; under equalization he is assessed at $16,490.

A. J. Ferguson, of the Twentieth ward. Lot 100 in Denniston plan, two story frame on the same. Under the old rule of taxation was assessed at $200; under equalization, $1800.

Mrs. Kitty Hoop, of the Twentieth ward, assessed upon lot acres of land, with improvements. Under the old rule she paid tax upon a valuation of $14,800; under equalization she pays a tax upon a valuation of $61,850.

A. Dennis; lot 30 by 100; East Liberty; two-story brick business on same. Under old rule paid upon a valuation of $900; under equalization he pays upon a valuation of $3,500.

Alex King, of the Nineteenth ward; 42 acres of land with improvements. Under the old rule was assessed at $5,460; under equalization $24,000.

Christ. Ackerman, of the Nineteenth ward. Lot No. 190 feet, with improvements. Under the old rule was assessed at $700; under equalization $3,000.

Mrs. O. Brown, of the Nineteenth ward, 22½ acres of land. Under the old rule was assessed $6,294; under equalization $24,600.

R. F. McClelland, of the Nineteenth ward. Lot 50 by 150 feet, with improvements. Under the old rule was assessed and paid tax upon a valuation of $800; under equalization he pays upon a valuation of $3,000.

Samuel Chadwick, of the Twenty-first ward. Fifty four acres of land, with improvements, was assessed under the old rule $1,185; under equalization, $10,000.

David Brady, of the Twenty first ward. Two lots, Nos. 17 and 18, Homewood, with one story frame house, was assessed under the old rule at $300; under equalization, $1200.

Joseph Anderson's heirs, of the Twenty-first ward. Sixty acres of land with improvements, was assessed under the old rule and paid taxes upon a valuation of $1,781; under equalization, $12,800.

William Walker, of the Twenty-first ward. Lot of ground in McGurk's plan, two story frame house, frame stable, was assessed under the old rule and paid tax upon a valuation of $180; under equalization he pays upon $1000.

The above instances are selected from among thousands that are upon the books of the Board of Equalization to show that William C. McCarthy's ordinance is for the benefit of the poor man, but not against the rich, for in this republic all men are equal before the law, and should be taxed in proportion to the amount they own of this world's goods.

Workingmen, it remains for you to prove that you possess sufficient intelligence to discriminate between those who would impose heavy burdens upon you, and those that have had the courage to champion your cause. Go to the polls and prove also that you possess independence and courage to vote for the man who befriended you. That man is

WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.

THE WATER WORKS.

Card from Joseph L. Lowry, Mechanical Engineer, in Reply to the Statement of Mr. Douglass

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Permit me to reply through your columns to a communication from Mr. John Douglass, which appeared in Saturday's issue. Mr. Douglass states that the Secretary of the Water Commissioners refused to show him a statement submitted by me to the committee, and which Mr. Douglass desired to see in order to inform himself concering the accuracy of certain statements contained in a paragraph which appeared in the Pittsburgh Commercial, a reply to the gist of my communication to the committee. Until I read Mr. Douglass' card I was not aware that he had applied for permission to see the communication. I believe, and act upon the principle that when a statement made by me is submitted to the Committee, it becomes public property. If Mr. Douglass had applied to me, I would have shown him a copy of the communication referred to. For some unexplained cause, Mr. Douglass neglected to publish a card, in which he asserts that the statements set forth in the COMMERCIALS, report are "entirely unfounded," and declares that I caused suits or attachments to be made against him by his workmen. The statement is erroneous in every particular, as is also the statement that I "was perfectly aware that the purchase money of stone and materials sold by Mr. Douglass to the Water Commission, was to be, and was appropriated in the first instance to the payment of all Douglass, labor accounts," and that I was "instrumental in procuring that appropriation."

The statement referred to was taken from my cash book, and gave an exact statement of the amount of money received and disbursed. It was necessary in that statement to show the cash on hand at each date. When I assumed charge of the work, there was due Mr. Douglass workmen from one to two and a half months wages. I was instructed by the Board of Water Commissioners placed in my hands $2,600, or what was then in advance of wages. The Board before the regular pay, and the same deducted from the total amount due them at the regular pay, as the books, and that statement submitted to the Committee, and to which Mr. Douglass takes exception, will show. In rendering that statement it was necessary, in a clear comprehension of the matter, to include the whole amount paid the workmen in the field. It is said, from the 1st to 6th month of October, which amounted to $16,773 81. The amount expended for freights, supplies and railway tickets for myself, assistants and workmen made up the amount of $17,340 70, which troubles Mr. Douglass. My very anxiety to avoid error, or the possibility of misapprehension in this instance, has been seized upon as a pretext for an attack upon me.

So far from being instrumental in procuring the appropriation alluded to by Mr. Douglass, I opposed the payment of any money to Mr. Douglass until the value of the stone quarried and cut by him was proved by values. My course throughout this matter has been so plain, and straightforward that I have nothing to conceal. Inasmuch as Mr. Douglass courts publicity, I will submit the following data to the public to decide their true character:

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